PARIS EXHIBITION 1889.

"GRAND PRIZE."
(THE HIGHEST DISTINCTION)
AWARDED TO
PRICE'S Candle Co.,
For CANDLES, NIGHT LIGHTS, GLYCERINE, TOILET SOAPS, &c.

"A GRAND PRIZE" has never before been bestowed on any BRITISH MANUFACTURER of these articles.

THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

BOUILLON FLEET

Pure Beef, and nothing but beef. Delicious soup, instantaneously made by adding Bouillon Fleet to the vegetables and ingredients, on meat or stock being required.

A BOON IN COLD WEATHER.

Write for Cooking Recipes, Gravies, Sauces, Stews, and Made Dishes enriched and improved.

IF YOUR GROCER OR CHEMIST does not keep it, ask him to order it for you from BOUILLON FLEET (Limited).

No. 7738.—VOL. L. MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE, THEATRE ROYAL.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Bros., Conquest, jun., Leopold Bros., Picon, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Wilson, Conyns, Charteris, Deering Bennett, Grey, Ross, and Maggie Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNHOMM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LARCQUOE and LEVI RYAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Harrweave, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 6. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and FOLLOWING SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. Last Nights. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Five Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT (for Five Nights only), and SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, PAUL PRY and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST THREE WEEKS.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (655th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 98th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Wallour, M. Hode, H. V. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, jun., Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Amy Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
EVERY EVENING the successful Comedy, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, by Robert Buchanan. 278st time. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, C. Harbury, J. S. Blythe, Stanley Hope, and Fred Thorne; Misses Ella Banister, Sylvia Hodson, Cecilie Owen, L. Bryer, &c. Doors open 7.30. Overture at 8.0. Box office open 10 to 5.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS DAY, at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Kon, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. C. Black, O. R. Weer, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Granville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Daniels, Herbert Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Rella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. (350th performance.) Last Nights. Preceded ev, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Hecquet, Phyllis Broughton, Harriet Lee, Florence Harley, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Templer Saxe, Albert James, W. Cheesman, George Preston, A. T. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,732.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, Arthur Bowyer, S. Power, S. Pringle, K. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore, &c. Doors open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.10. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietress and Manager, Mrs. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bonetcault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker, preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 154th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cove, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Sareen, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss M. Hereford, and Mrs. Pinero.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK, January 11 and 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Management, Messrs. G. EDWARDES and H. MARIUS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROOK. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Comedietta, at 7.30, THE SURPRISE. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Joseph, Violet Evelyn, Hermanie Pelah, Amelie Graham, Maria Davis, Isabel Ellison, &c. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROOK. Produced by Mons. MARIUS. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. MARSHALL. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new scenes, new dances, new effects, new scenes. Introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Sarsaro, Marie Loftus, Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Manzoni, in a novel musical absurdity; Vesta Victoria, character serio; Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and dancer; the Brothers Griffiths, the wonderful comedy artists; Ottawa and Pepper; the Peter Bertoia, the charming transformation dancer; Waldron, Watson, and Naylor, the funny trio; Nellie Cavendish, serio; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Vesta Victoria, character serio; Kaist, Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

EMPIRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 10.30 A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mdlles. Palladino and Bertina de Sortis, Signor Albanesi and entire Corps de Ballet. Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 8.00, the Grand Ballet Divertissement THE FAIRY REALM. At 10.0, a New Ballet Divertissement in three Tableaux, by Mons. KATTE KANNER, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, Dr. H. Mackenzie, the popular and versatile entertainer; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Manzoni, in a novel musical absurdity; Vesta Victoria, character serio; Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and dancer; the Brothers Griffiths, the wonderful comedy artists; Ottawa and Pepper; the Peter Bertoia, the charming transformation dancer; Waldron, Watson, and Naylor, the funny trio; Nellie Cavendish, serio; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Vesta Victoria, character serio; Kaist, Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

HOW TO BE QUITS WITH PORTUGAL.

THE news from Africa this morning is very serious. It is contained partly in the long letter which the *Times* publishes from Mr. SELOUS, dated December 2, and partly in the telegram which the African Lakes Company has just received from its representative at Quillimance. The letter from Mr. SELOUS is, we may remark in passing, of great interest incidentally as giving the English reader a connected idea of the recent outburst of Portuguese activity on both sides of the Zambesi. But for the moment the important thing is the further light thrown by Mr. SELOUS on the doings of Major SERPA PINTO. The Makololo, he says, rounded on the British, and gutted—and report adds, sunk—one of the African Lakes Company's steamers, the *Lady of the Lake*. That this "rounding" was not unnatural under the circumstances cannot be denied. The Makololo would argue, says Mr. SELOUS, somewhat to this effect:—

One of your headmen came to us, telling us he bore the words of your great Queen's chief adviser from across the seas. We listened to him and we believed what he told us; we accepted the British flag, and put ourselves under its protection. And what has happened? Your Consul has left us, and the Portuguese have invaded our territory, killed our people, and burnt our villages. You have played with us. You boast of a power you do not possess. We now believe you to be at heart our enemies as much as the Portuguese.

"What has happened subsequently," adds Mr. SELOUS, "I cannot say; though, before this, news has very likely been cabled from Quillimane." News cabled from Quillimane has, by a curious coincidence, reached England at the same time as Mr. SELOUS's letter; and what it comes to is this: First, that Mr. JOHNSTON has pacified Karongas, which is situated at the north end of Lake Nyassa, and commands the "Stevenson road" between that lake and Lake Tanganyika. And, secondly, that the Portuguese had reached Katunga. This place which was the region of the recent stand by the Scotch missionaries and traders against the slaver-raiders, is situated on the Shiré River, a considerable distance higher up than the junction of the Ruo River—which river is the extreme northern limit of the Portuguese dominion as recognized by England. There is thus no longer any question, if this information be correct, about debatable frontiers or unsettled zones. But this is not all. For, in the third place, the Portuguese have, it is said, searched the steamers of the Lakes Company and forced them to lower the British ensign. This is perfectly intolerable, and even the most lethargic and long-suffering observers must admit this morning that the time has come for strong and immediate action.

There is the less reason for any hesitation, because the proper course for England to pursue is happily as clear as day. This morning's news, we have said, is serious; and so it is, as showing what the Portuguese have done. But in the immediate outlook in Nyassaland there is nothing to lose our heads about. For in the first place, we know already that Major SERPA PINTO has returned to Quillimane invalided—stricken with the same disease, contracted perhaps in the same way, as on the occasion of his last expedition, and that Mr. JOHNSTON, armed with his British flags and his power to pledge British support, is pursuing the even tenor of his way. And, secondly, it must always be remembered that the British are in effectual occupation of Nyassaland, while the Portuguese are at worst indulging in a little temporary freebooting. What Mr. SELOUS says of Mashonaland, south of the Zambesi, is not less true of Nyassaland, north of it. Whatever claims Portugal may make or obtain on paper, Mashonaland will infallibly be settled up and occupied before many years are over by men from the British and Dutch States in South Africa. Similarly in Nyassaland the British enterprise which first opened up the country, and which has been in actual occupation for so many years, will infallibly expand, all Major SERPA PINTO'S "exploits" notwithstanding. The *Times* speaks this morning of "a British flotilla on the Shiré and a British garrison on the Ruo frontier" as the only things immediately necessary. This is a mistake. All such things must be reserved for future consideration. The one thing needful now at once is to bring Portugal to her senses, and the place for doing that lies not in Nyassaland, but on the seaboard further south.

The spot where we can most effectually and most speedily make ourselves felt is Delagoa Bay. Lord SALISBURY has given the Portuguese a hint of this already. He should now drive the hint home by letting Portugal know that we shall take Delagoa Bay and hold it as a hostage, pending the restitution of the British flags, on land and river, in Nyassaland. Negotiations for adjustment of frontier, discussions about spheres of influence, agreements possibly for compromises are for the future. For the present what has to be done is to put things back in Nyassaland into the position they were in before the Portuguese stamped the British flags into the mud, and hauled down the British ensign on the river. Delagoa Bay must be held until Portugal consents publicly and patently to restore the *status quo*.

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

IV.—THE BAR.

OF all the professions, probably the Bar is the one which presents the most obvious attractions to a young man. As a career, it offers great possibilities. But though the prizes of the Bar are both numerous and great, there is no walk in life which has so many blanks. Success is well advertised, and known to all, but little is heard of those who fail; and the number of failures is out of all proportion to those who attain even a modicum of success. A moderate amount of success, it may be noted, is not a common thing. A marked line is drawn between success and failure. The more work a man has at the Bar, the more he is likely to get; while the man whose practice is small is always liable to lose what little he has. The tendency is for the work to confine itself to a comparatively small number, and to leave the many idle. While a mere handful of men make very large incomes, very many hundreds at the Bar earn practically nothing at all. These disappointed ones struggle on for a while, and then drift away in different directions—some to undertake work for which they are more suited; others to live at ease on money which they have inherited; others to find themselves stranded, after having wasted the best years of their lives, without work and without means on which to live. The risks of the Bar are very great, and demand very careful consideration by any one inclined to make the Bar his profession.

THE INNS OF COURT.

No one can practise as a barrister until he has been "called" to the Bar, and the first step towards a call is to join one of the Inns of Court. There are four of these inns—the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The choice of an inn is a comparatively unimportant matter, as the function of the inns towards barristers is confined to providing a dining-hall and library for the use of their respective members, and to letting chambers at high rents to any who are willing to take them. Most of those, however, who intend to devote themselves to Common Law and Circuit work become members of either the Inner or the Middle Temple; while those who intend to practise on the Chancery side, or to become conveyancing counsel, join Lincoln's Inn. There is, however, no fixed rule in the matter. Several of the leaders of the Common Law Bar, with Sir Charles Russell at their head, are members of Lincoln's Inn, while the ranks of the Templars are swelled by many "equity draftsmen and conveyancers." The last of the four Inns of Court—Gray's Inn—is a very much smaller society than any of the other three inns, and attracts but few students. The various inns have but few advantages of a solid nature to offer to students. In the way of education for practice at the Bar, they do practically nothing, and fill a position analogous to that of the City livery companies towards their respective trades. It must not be forgotten, however, that they are all the possessors of very fine libraries, which are open to the use of their members. Probably the library of the Inner Temple, which is the richest of all the inns, is the finest; but all the libraries are good, and kept up to date with new books, legal and otherwise.

EXPENSES OF ADMISSION TO AN INN AND CALL TO THE BAR.

The fees payable on admission are practically the same at each of the Inns of Court, and it will be sufficient to quote the following list as a fair example:—

Fee for the admission form	£1 1 0
Stamps and entrance fees	35 6 0
Lecture fee	5 5 0
Deposit (returnable, without interest, on call, death, or withdrawal)	100 0 0
	£141 12 0

As a matter of fact the deposit of £100 is often not demanded from

OUR KITH AND KIN.

Perhaps the greatest service that anybody could render to the mother country and her "kith and kin" would be the invention of an acceptable word to include us all. The Greeks were Hellenes across the sea or on the mainland. The Romans were Romans, on the Thames or on the Tiber. But what are we? We are not English, as every one who addresses a patriotic audience of Scots soon discovers; and no one, except a paper-Unionist for whom the Irish do not really count, will be content for ever with the subjects of the Queen called British. As it is, when one wishes to emphasise the conception of Greater Britain, one has either to speak metaphorically and allude to the "civis Romanus" feeling, or to adopt the description of "English-speaking," which besides being clumsy is at once too wide as yet—for it includes citizens of the United States—and too narrow, as excluding millions of our fellow-subjects in India. There is happily the "golden circlet of the Crown" to comprise us all, but there is no word to describe us all.

* * * * *

A correspondent in South Australia hazards the following predictions with regard to the fortunes of the Australian colonies during the coming year:—"New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland will enter upon very prosperous times, while Victoria will experience comparative depression. The wheat harvest in South Australia will be heavy, while the wool returns will be good in all the colonies. New Zealand will recover rapidly from her recent depression."

* * * * *

"Surely," writes the same correspondent, "the following figures should give rise to reflection:—

	Area square miles.	Population.
New South Wales	309,000	1,100,000
Queensland	668,000	366,000
South Australia	903,000	317,000
Victoria	87,000	1,100,000
Western Australia	975,000	42,000
Tasmania	26,000	142,000
New Zealand	104,000	625,000
Totals	3,072,000	3,692,000

In all these colonies, excepting Western Australia, Constitutional Governments prevail and manhood suffrage is the rule. The working man is, therefore, the great political factor. He favours large borrowings because he seeks an abnormally high standard of wages. He opposes all assistance by Government to immigration because it tends to lower the standard of wages. The large borrowings of these colonies are attracting attention when compared with the paucity of population. But the remedy lies at your end rather than at this. When granting a loan, the British capitalist, for his own greater security, should sternly insist that a proportion of the loan should be spent in introducing population."

* * * * *

Two important fixtures:—The Imperial Federation League's deputation to Lord Salisbury on Friday next. The conference to consider Sir Henry Parkes's federation scheme is to meet at Melbourne in the first week of February. Delegates will be sent from all the Australasian colonies, including New Zealand, and probably also Fiji and New Guinea.

* * * * *

Despite the sneers of its enemies, the Australian Natives' Association has resolved to take an active part in the federal movement. To agree upon a plan of campaign, its president, Mr. J. C. Bray, the Speaker of the South Australian House of Assembly, has convened a conference, at which each colony will be represented by delegates. The inclusion of Mr. John Cox Bray among the list of New Year's honours, by the way, argues that the suspicion of the loyalty of Natives' Association entertained by a section of the Australian press are not entertained by the Home Government.

* * * * *

Like another old parliamentary hand, Sir Henry Parkes has had to defend himself from the charge of having taken up with a new policy in a hurry. Unlike Mr. Gladstone's previous speeches on Home Rule, however, Sir Henry Parkes's previous speeches on federation contain nothing quotable by his detractors. Replying to his critics in the Melbourne press, Sir Henry was even able to quote from a speech delivered in the Victorian capital as early as 1867, fervently prophesying the rise of federal feeling. The statesman also proudly referred to a still earlier period, when, for seven years, as editor of a daily paper, he continually preached the unity of Australia.

* * * * *

There has just died in Melbourne a man who, although of humble occupation and little fame, was of service to the community as few of us can be. James Stephens was known as the father of the Eight Hours Movement in Victoria, and at his funeral there was a large gathering of delegates from all the trade unions. Stephens was sixty-eight at the time of his death, and worked as a mason till a few months before.

students, for it is not required from members of the Scotch Bar, nor from members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, or of the Royal University of Ireland, provided that before call they take a degree or produce a certificate of having kept two years' terms. Before commencing to "keep terms" at the inn which he may have chosen, the student is required to execute a bond of £50, with two sureties, for payment of "commons" and dues. The "commons" are the dinners which the student is required to eat, in order that he may keep his term. Three dinners only every term are exacted from university men, while the number for other students is six. The cost of commons and dues may be estimated at about £3 or £9 a year for three years. When the regulation number of dinners have been consumed, and the terms duly kept, then more fees are payable before call. These amount to nearly £100: Stamps and fees, £82 10s.; commutation for future dues, £12; total, £94 10s. With them, however, the payment of fees ceases, and the full-blown barrister is mulcted no more by his inn.

Eating Dinners.

The keeping of terms by means of the eating of dinners, is a survival from the time when the Inns of Court performed some of the functions of a college; and the presence of a student at dinner-time was the simplest means of proving residence. A perfect analogy still exists in the various colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, where terms are kept by undergraduates by taking a daily commons of bread-and-butter out of the college buttery. Now that residence in an Inn of Court has ceased to be necessary, the eating of dinners has become a useless farce, inconvenient to students, and pleasing only to the antiquarian.

The Bar Examination.

Before his call to the Bar, the student has to pass an examination, the details of which are settled from time to time by a Council of Legal Education, which is nominated by the four Inns of Court. Roughly speaking, it is divided into two parts—Roman Law, in which one paper is set, and English Law, which is subdivided into three branches, with an examination paper for each branch. This examination entails, of course, the reading of a certain number of legal text-books; but its nature is not such as to tax severely the powers of any man of ordinary intelligence, and success in the passing of it by no means implies any profound legal learning.

Reading in Chambers.

The necessary expenses of a call to the Bar with a view to practice are by no means confined to the Government stamp duties and the fees payable to an inn. The inns provide nothing in the nature of legal training except a few lectures; and no lectures, however good, can qualify a student for practice. For practice experience is necessary, and experience can only be gained in the chambers of a practising barrister. There, and there only, can a knowledge be acquired of what may be called the unseen work of the Bar—the advising of clients, the drafting of the "pleadings" in an action, and the drafting of deeds and other documents. It is very commonly supposed that a barrister's business consists mainly, if not entirely, in arguing cases in court. This is by no means the case with "juniors," that is to say, barristers who have not attained the status of a Queen's Counsel. Every junior barrister (except those who devote themselves to criminal work) has a great deal more work to do in his chambers than in court. Many conveyancers rarely, or never, go into court at all. It may be safely said that a junior barrister's first acquaintance with an action is seldom gathered from his brief. In all probability, he has advised on the subject matter of action, has drawn the pleadings, and has been responsible for all the preliminary stages before the actual hearing.

Thus it is necessary for every student to learn his business in a barrister's chambers; and for the privilege of a seat in a pupil-room during a year, and the right to read any papers which may come in, the customary fee is a hundred guineas. Some barristers try to give their pupils some definite tuition, but the busiest men are those who have most pupils, and the result generally is that the pupils are left to shift for themselves as best they can, and to pick up what knowledge they may. Two years' reading in chambers is usually considered the minimum equipment for practice at the Bar, and this implies the disbursement of two hundred guineas.

It is not unusual to read in a solicitor's office as well as in a barrister's chambers, and there can be but little doubt that this is a wise course to pursue. By so doing, the ordinary machinery of legal business is learnt from the bottom upwards, and a solid foundation is laid for the knowledge of law which is to follow. Many who are best qualified to judge have expressed their opinion that the wisest course for the would-be barrister to pursue, is to begin his legal career as a solicitor, and only to join the higher branch of the legal profession when of maturer years. However this may be, a course of training in a solicitor's office must always prove of great practical value to a barrister; for there he has the opportunity of learning much that is useful, and much that renders the course of business intelligible, which could only be learnt indirectly and with some difficulty in a barrister's chambers. There is no customary fee for a course of reading, as suggested, in a solicitor's office, but the fee to be paid is a matter of arrangement in each particular case. Many young barristers continue reading in a barrister's chambers after they have been called to the Bar; but it must be remembered that professional etiquette strictly forbids a barrister from reading in a solicitor's office. Consequently such reading must take place, if at all, before call, and not after.

With Whom to Read.

The regulation two years' reading in chambers is usually divided between the Temple and Lincoln's Inn—that is to say, half the time is spent in the chambers of a Common Law barrister, and half in the chambers of one who practises on the Chancery side. In the majority of cases this is probably wise; for the young barrister ought to know something about each of the great branches of the law, and ought never to be obliged to refuse any work which may be sent to him. The future of most men is shaped for them almost accidentally, and the barrister must be ready to seize his opportunities as they arise, or they are quickly gone—perhaps never to return. Some perhaps feel that they have not the power of achieving success except in one particular line, and that an opportunity for distinction offered to them in any other, would inevitably be wasted. For instance, one man may have a gift of advocacy, without any power of storing up a knowledge of law. Such a one would be most likely to succeed on circuit and at sessions; and for him it would be a mere waste of time to enter any chambers where he would see nothing but the drier work of a Chancery practice. Another, again, may have opposite powers and tastes, and may revel in the drafting of complicated deeds and wills and the grubbing out of obscure points of law.

Apart, however, from the question whether the necessary reading in chambers ought to be wholly in the Temple, or wholly in Lincoln's Inn, or equally divided between the two, some of a man's chances of success depend on a good choice with whom to read. If he has many friends who are able to help him when he is called to the Bar, he will probably be wise in entering the chambers of some barrister in very full practice, with whom he can be sure of seeing plenty of work. If, however, he has not a practice of his own assured to him, he had better read, for part of his time at least, with some barrister who is not overwhelmed with work, and who is likely to give his pupil work to do for him in the future in the capacity of his "devil." In the same way, a young barrister who intends to join a particular circuit ought to read with some one who is already in practice on that circuit, and to whom he may hope more or less to attach himself in the future.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

Now that the influenza is well within our gates, what are the authorities going to do? In Paris all the Ministers whose departments have anything to do with the public health are issuing warnings and orders. In London the Local Government Board has as yet made no move. The authorities are apparently acting—or rather, abstaining from action—on the principle of the doctor who writes to one of the papers this morning to say that "the influenza will have its course despite all the physic in the world." But even if it cannot be stopped, it can at any rate be assuaged; and it is high time, if only to prevent a panic, that Whitehall threw over its policy of masterly inactivity, and gave the public the best advice that is to be had. Even to say that there is nothing to be said would be better than saying nothing.

What is this that we read in the *Standard* this morning?—

> Several influential Kent gentlemen, who have hitherto been supporters of the Conservative party, have withdrawn their annual subscriptions to the funds of the Party.

Is then the breach made last year by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen in the solid Tory phalanx of Kent going to be widened? It is quite on the cards, for column after column of the *Standard* is filled with letters from Tories in the Home Counties breathing forth threatenings and slaughter against the "foolish blunders of Ministers," and discussing whether or not it is necessary to punish the said blunders by "handing over the country to Gladstone, Morley, Labouchere, and Parnell." But let not the Liberal leaders be elated. The revolt of Kent has been caused not by the Coercion of Ireland, but by the muzzling of Kentish dogs. What width of view! what patriotism!

There has been much talk in all circles of Rome—"black" and "white" alike—about the attendance of Sir John Lintorn Simmons at Lord Dufferin's public reception. There was nothing surprising in the presence of Monsignor Stonor and all the rectors of the English and Scotch colleges; but that the English Envoy Extraordinary to the Vatican and the First Secretary of the Legation, Major Ross of Bladensburg, should have accepted Lord Dufferin's invitation, was quite against any diplomatic precedent. All other Powers which have had at the same time an Envoy to the Vatican and an Ambassador at the Quirinal have given their respective Ministers the strictest injunctions not to meet in public, because the Holy See in its position can have nothing to do whatsoever with the Quirinal, not even through the medium of the Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican. It is believed in Rome that the Cardinal Secretary of State Rampolla has been instructed by the Holy Father to inquire about this public visit of the English Envoy.

There is one curious omission in all the London programmes yet launched. We hear a great deal about the necessity of municipalizing gas and drinking-water, but nothing about the municipalization of hydraulic power. There are at this moment, says a correspondent of the *Times* this morning, under the streets of London forty miles of pipes charged with a pressure of 750 lb. per square inch. These are the mains of the London Hydraulic Power Company; and it is curious, we repeat, that none of the reformers has cast a longing eye upon them. It is all very well to build improved Workmen's Dwellings, but the greatest improvement of all would be a system of hydraulic lifts. This, as we remarked the other day, is one of the best of all possible methods to "elevate" the masses.

Why should not omnibus drivers be protected from the weather, at least to the same extent that tram drivers and railway drivers are protected? It would be perfectly easy to fix to each omnibus, at the driver's back, a light wooden hood like the upper third of a sentry-box. This would protect the man from the direct downpour of the rain, and would, moreover, help to keep him warm. A driver is cold, because the air is always rushing past him. But if he were sitting in and under a hood, he would have a cushion of still air around his head and shoulders. The cost of adapting a contrivance of this sort to the modern garden-seat 'buses would not be serious, and the alteration would add materially to the comfort and health of many hundred hard-working men.

Another mother committed for manslaughter under the Children's Charter, and another terrible story of neglect and starvation which would never have been told but for Mr. Waugh's Bill. The victim was a little girl, twelve months old. This is the picture of the wretched "basement" in which the family lived, tended by a neighbour in the same house:—

> The place got in a very dirty state, and she called in the sanitary inspector, who found the children lying on some old sacks on the floor. There was some flock on the floor, but no bed or bedding.

And here is another picture drawn by a police-officer:—

> He found the children there were four others) in a filthy condition, there not being a particle of bed clothing to cover them. They were poorly clad and looked hungry. The younger child ate some food ravenously. The mother, who had been in a public-house, came up the worse for drink. He covered the children over with rags and left them.

The last stage: the little girl died on a very dirty horse-rug, and the medical officer said that death resulted from starvation and neglect. When the case comes on at the Central Criminal Court, the husband will be called as a witness against his wife.

"Will you allow me," writes a Socialist correspondent, "to draw attention to a strange error made by Professor Huxley in his article on 'The Natural Inequality of Men'? He seems to imagine that modern Socialists regard Rousseau as their master in political science, and that by attacking Rousseau's *a priori* arguments and doctrine of Rights he is dealing a blow at the Socialism of the present age. This exposure of Rousseau's fallacies may have some sting for Mr. Henry George and the Land Reformers; for the Socialists it has none, inasmuch as they pursue what Professor Huxley himself considers the more philosophic method of historic study, observation, experience, and *a posteriori* reasoning. Yet that Professor Huxley had the Socialists also in view, is evident from his avowal that it was the 'heckling' of Mr. Morley at Newcastle which impelled him to write this article. If he would do contemporary Socialism the honour of reading some of its literature, he would avoid such a complete misunderstanding of its methods and aims—a misunderstanding which is but too common among distinguished men of the older generation. 'With some dim impression,' says one of the writers in the forthcoming 'Fabian Essays,' 'that Socialism is one of the Utopian dreams they remember to have heard comfortably disposed of in their academic youth as the impossible ideal of Humanity-intoxicated Frenchmen, they go their ways through the nineteenth-century as a countryman blunders through Cheapside."

It has been decided by Mr. Justice Kekewich that if you have a wine cellar and your neighbour has an adjacent stove which raises your cellar to a temperature inconvenient for your wine, you can legally extinguish your neighbour's stove. "Whatever makes life less comfortable and causes a sensible diminution of enjoyment," according to the learned judge, "is a proper subject for the interference of the law." In a climate like this, it may be asked, what can interfere more sensibly with the comfort of a household than the extinction of a heating apparatus? A cellar, too, no doubt, is a "heating apparatus" in a certain sense, but it is hard to see why alcoholic heat should be preferred at law to less questionable forms of caloric.

"I had the pleasure," writes a correspondent, "of travelling for an hour the other day in a first-class railway carriage in company with an inventor, a real inventor of the amiable enthusiastic type, Mr. Joseph Leather, of Broad Green. Our journey was from Liverpool to Crewe, and the invention consists of a simple and beautiful contrivance for ventilating railway carriages when in motion, without causing any perceptible draught. For this purpose a circular tin disc is exposed outside the carriage, so that its surface, six or eight inches in diameter, and cunningly curved, meets at right angles the current of air caused by the motion of the train. The position of this disc is above the carriage window, at the point occupied by the sliding ventilators, which now so often test the patience of the traveller. The air arrested and caught by the disc is carried thence through a tin passage, and projected with considerable force against the ceiling of the carriage. Simple enough, it will be said, but that blast of air, having got into the carriage, must somehow or other get out again, and in so doing must seek out the weakest places in the doors, windows, or lamp-hole, and so cause intense, objectionable draughts."

"Here, however, comes in the invention," continues our correspondent, "which, I venture to say, no carriage builder will contemplate without emotion. The exposed disc of which I spoke, being rapidly propelled through the air, produces two effects—first, as already described, it collects a current of air which is subsequently driven against the ceiling of the carriage; in the second place, it causes a vacuum or semi-vacuum to be formed behind it, into which, owing to the rapid motion, the outside air is not tempted to penetrate; accordingly, Mr. Leather provides a channel of communication between the placid air inside the carriage and the vacuum outside, and the observer sees with astonishment that the draught outward from the carriage is almost as strong, when judged by the number of tapers which it will extinguish, as the blast of air which rushes inwards and is dispersed against the ceiling. Our inventor is now in his glory; he is provided with countless wax tapers, and the company, male and female, is challenged to discover, if they can, any symptom of a draught in any part of the carriage where they can sit during the journey, and this at a time when a really considerable blast of fresh air is being driven into the carriage above their heads, and an equal amount of more or less vitiated air is being abstracted from it. I am not lawyer enough to say whether the patent for this invention is defensible or not. I sincerely hope that it is, and exhort constructors of railway coaches not to pass the contrivance by without a careful examination."

Mr. Goschen might do worse with his coming surplus than use part of it in increasing the postal facilities of the rural districts. The principal grievance of country people is the charge which is made for the delivery of telegrams. This charge practically deprives villages of all the advantages which the towns have reaped from the introduction of sixpenny telegrams. It is true that it only costs sixpence to send a telegram to the remotest village in the kingdom, but it often costs the villager a shilling or more to receive it. Again, the convenience of a morning and an evening delivery of letters is quite confined to the towns; and this means that country people have to wait an extra day for all letters that come through London. As regards money order and savings bank business, the arrangements for the country are still worse. The inhabitants of many considerable villages can only get a money order or deposit their savings by walking several miles. All these inconveniences make a heavy addition to the disadvantages of country life, and if we are sincere in thinking that the towns are overcrowded, it is worth our while as a nation to spend part of our surplus in doing what can be done in this direction to restore the balance between town and country.

INFALLIBLE FOR INFLUENZA.

A Talk with one who pins his faith to Quinine.

"I want to talk to you about quinine," were the singular words addressed to one of our representatives on Saturday by a visitor to this office.

"Yes, and what about quinine?" he was asked. "Well," said the stranger, "I am in the wholesale quinine trade, and therefore you may think I have an axe to grind, but such, let me assure you, is not the case. I want to direct your and your readers' attention to the great importance of quinine as a preventive of influenza. Of course, quinine is known as the only trustworthy remedy against fever. It is just as good for preventing an attack of influenza, and now that a panic is being so rapidly worked up, large quantities—much too large, as I will tell you presently—have been ordered to be taken by the clerical staffs of many well-known bankers and merchants in the City; so the thing is known, although not nearly so widely as it ought to be. People have a rooted idea that it is expensive. There could not be a greater mistake. Ten years ago, it is true, it was 18*s.* an ounce; to-day it is to be bought for 1*s.* 3*d.* an ounce, so that there is absolutely no reason why the poorest should be without this invaluable remedy. The stock of quinine has increased so quickly during the last few years that it has literally become 'a drug in the market' in two senses, and may be purchased for a ridiculously small sum. Owing to common delusions, arsenic is often sold in substitution for quinine, which, of course, as a rival of opium——"

"Yes," interrupted the interviewer, "but you mentioned something about the dose just now. What is the proper quantity to take?"—"One gram, three times a day, is a certain preventive," said the enthusiastic cinchona merchant. "And how comes it then that larger doses have been prescribed?"—"Because there is such a panic prevailing at the present time," was the answer. "No one, however, who takes one grain thrice daily need have the least fear of influenza."

And the energetic advocate of this simple remedy, seeming suddenly to remember that large orders might be pouring into his City office at that very moment, making his adieux, hurriedly rushed off, leaving his interlocutor to hope that the quest for quinine which his statement is likely to set on foot may have all the beneficial effects in preventing attacks of the epidemic which the trader so confidently predicted.

But it must not be supposed that quinine "holds the field" as an infallible preventive. Last week a medical contemporary mentioned that one sniff of peroxide crystals would cure an attack of influenza, and by a paragraph in our own columns still wider publicity was given to the matter. The result has been (says a chemist) that since peroxide crystals had been recommended in the newspapers as a certain cure against influenza there had been such a run on them everywhere that it was quite impossible to get a new supply, and that both chemist and customer would have to possess their soul in patience for a few days more.

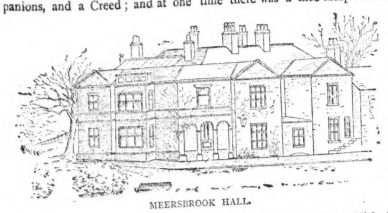
READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1*s.* 6*d.*; four weeks, 3*s.* SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

THE RUSKIN MUSEUM.

ITS NEW QUARTERS AT MEERSBROOK PARK, SHEFFIELD.

Two miles out of Sheffield, on the top of an extremely steep hill, stands a little nondescript building, half suburban villa and half lecture hall. This is the Ruskin Museum belonging to that mysterious body the Guild of St. George. The outer world cares little about St. George and less about his guild, but if any rightly inquisitive person is willing to trip through the eight volumes of "Fors Clavigera," there he will find a full account of the aims and constitution of that august body.

Mr. Ruskin is the Master, there are two Trustees, about fifty Companions, and a Creed; and at one time there was a nice lump sum in

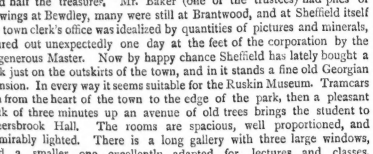


MEERSBROOK HALL.

Consols, which gave the guild a comfortable basis. Mr. Ruskin published the accounts every month (including what he paid for his famous blue neckties), and they were vouched down to the uttermost farthing, all of which is duly recorded in "Fors," and may be fished out therefrom by the aid of Mr. Faunthorpe's excellent Index.

When ardent Companions despairingly ask each other, "Where are the Comites Ministrantes and Militantes, where the marshals and other high dignitaries," who exist beautifully in "Fors," but nowhere else, they may themselves with the reflection that at any rate they own one of the most valuable small art museums in England; though, lest they be exalted above due measure, their art treasures are stored in a building ingeniously contrived to prevent anything being properly seen. If anybody wishes to know why Sheffield of all towns was chosen as the site of the museum, the answer to that question is in vol. v. of the aforesaid "Fors," and if, furthermore, why the museum is perched on the top of a frightful hill at the end of two miles of heartbreaking slums, the answer again comes pat from Mr. Ruskin's own pen—namely, that the second "Fora" (whatever that may be) placed it there with his admiring concurrence, "in order that the approach to it might be symbolically instructive and practically sanitary." When the eager art student has survived both hill and slums, he can spend his last particle of breath in inquiring which is the treasure house of St. George, for it is not easily distinguishable amongst the little rabble of mean cottages that crown the hill top. The first impression on entering is that the saint has warehoused his treasures in a very mean shrine. You are shown into a little room crammed with pictures, minerals, prints, missals, and rare books. They overflow on to the ground and fill every nook and corner. If there are more than three students in the room you must perforce sit on the stairs and wait your turn, and when your turn comes, you must sidle about with a watchful eye on your elbows, lest while you are studying Carpaccio you damage Dürer or Miss Alexander. All round you are glorious, and in some cases unique, specimens of crystalline minerals, each one reposing in its velvet bed: here is the famous Missal Album of Diana de Croy, and there Holbein's "Dance of Death" (identical with the British Museum copy). On the shelves, amongst other treasures, is a first edition of Bewick's Birds, annotated by Mr. Ruskin himself, though for the matter of that nearly everything here is wisely and eloquently annotated by him in a pleasantly discursive catalogue. Outside in the garden is a big wooden shed; at one end of it is the large picture of the façade of St. Mark's by Mr. Bunney. I think the guild gave £600 for it. Here, too, is our one and only Verrocchio, noble work and in fair condition. St. George gave £100 for this, said to be the only Verrocchio, mind you, in all England, by which one may see that the saint retains a sharp eye for a bargain, even as in his bacon-purveying days. Hundreds of books are stored away in dusty piles, rare prints lie in heaps; here is Turner's "Liber Studiorum" and there exquisite drawings of flowers and feathers by Mr. Ruskin's own hand.

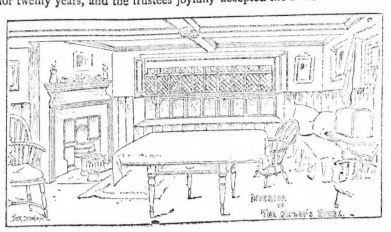
Now although Sheffield darkens the sky with smoke and poisons earth and stream with the refuse from its mills, yet it has a singular love and veneration for Mr. Ruskin, and sets great store by his museum. Years ago the corporation proposed to build a grand new casket for these art treasures, and the negotiations with Mr. Ruskin were nearly successfully carried through, until the corporation made it a condition that the treasures should be secured to the town in perpetuity, whereupon Mr. Ruskin waxed wroth and took to drawing *anagallis tenella* (or was it wild strawberry?) and would have no more to do with mayor or corporation. But that was long ago, and since then the guild has fallen on evil days; its honoured Master has been stricken with illness, its arms have gone the way of most farms; but through good report and evil report the faithful corporation has ever been ready to help the afflicted guild. At last it became evident that the present building could no longer be tolerated. Every year hundreds of pilgrims were "symbolically instructed" by struggling up that awful hill, and the complaints were loud and many; besides Walkley could not hold half the treasurer. Mr. Baker (one of the trustees) had piles of drawings at Bewdley, many were still at Brantwood, and at Sheffield itself the town clerk's office was idealized by quantities of pictures and minerals, poured out unexpectedly one day at the feet of the corporation by the all-generous Master. Now by happy chance Sheffield has lately bought a park just on the outskirts of the town, and in it stands a fine old Georgian mansion. In every way it seems suitable for the Ruskin Museum. Tramcars run from the heart of the town to the edge of the park, then a pleasant walk of three minutes up an avenue of old trees brings the student to Meersbrook Hall. The rooms are spacious, well proportioned, and admirably lighted. There is a long gallery with three large windows, and a smaller one excellently adapted for lectures and classes. There are quiet, airy rooms where students can copy drawings or study missals, and upstairs is a complete set of living rooms for the curator.



The Master's House.

All is solid, dry, quiet, and well removed from smoke and dirt. Close to the hall is its fine old garden, enclosed in red brick walls and stocked with an abundance of flowers, fruit, and vegetables.

Did not the Master write hopefully of a Cloistral Inn, Holy Tavern, or other ideal hostelrie which (with a no less ideal hostess) was to form part of the museum? Here then is the hope realized, for at the end of a little woodland path is a beautiful open timbered house dating back to the early part of the fifteenth century. Two Bishops were born there, and the old building is still known as the Bishop's House. Without presuming to judge of the requirements of a cloistral inn, the old house seems well fitted to comfortably lodge students and visitors. This time the negotiations have been brought to a triumphant ending. The corporation offered the hall, garden, and Bishop's House to the guild conditionally on the art collection being secured to them for twenty years, and the trustees joyfully accepted the offer. It is a rule



of the guild "that the Master must not be bothered," so the matter was briefly laid before Mr. Ruskin, and his cousin, Mrs. Severn, promptly forwarded his ratification of the scheme.

Directly the necessary furnishing and decorations are completed the collection will be transferred to its new home, and a greatly enlarged career of usefulness will be opened up for the Ruskin Museum. Both corporation and guild are to be congratulated on so happy a termination of their pleasant labours.

A. F.

LORD ROSSLYN'S POEMS.*

THE Victorian age, unlike the Elizabethan, can give us but few poets who are also earls. The courtly singers of the time of good Queen Bess, the Earls of Surrey, of Oxford, of Essex, have no successors to-day. For the modern peer the making of good poetry has no charm. In Lord Lytton, and here, in Lord Rosslyn, we have, perhaps, the two exceptions, for Lord Tennyson does not count. Indeed, we should feel happy, profoundly happy, that our latter-day aristocrats do not flirt with the Muse. Imagine an anthology of lyrics composed by actual members of the House of Lords! The bare thought strikes terror to the exhausted critic; the thought of Debrett's noble army, voiceful, with lyres in their hands and laurels at their brow. In Elizabeth's time earls were very excellent poets. Puttenham, whose appreciation counts for much, reputes Surrey and Wyat "for the two chief lanternes of light to all others that have since employed their pennes upon English Poesie; their conceits were loftie, their stiles stately, their conveyance cleanely, their termes proper, their meetre sweete and well proportioned. The Lord Vaux his commendation lyeth chiefly in the facilitie of his meetre and the aptnesse of his descriptions." Puttenham's praise of Vaux could be passed on to Lord Rosslyn, for as we turn over his "Sonnets and Poems" we can truly say that his metre is facile and that his descriptions are apt. A little too facile perhaps; thin in parts and often monotonous. The book is mainly filled with sonnets that are always harmonious and sometimes eloquent. Lord Rosslyn, we are glad to see, likes plain rhymes and a plain phrase. He is never pompous, never stilted, though he can be grave and stately. What we miss in all his agreeable verse is fire, *abandon*, emotion concentrated and revealed in some absolutely lovely phrase. It is all too decorously even, too temperate to rank as true poetry. The "Memorial Sonnets" and the "Sonnets of Travel" certainly give us the best examples of the writer's talent; and, though many have already appeared in periodicals, we are glad to read them again. Lord Rosslyn, we think, writes too often because he feels he ought to write, not because he is forced to do it by a secret burning power within. So much of his courtly verse addressed to Royalty has a ring of sycophancy about it, for homage, loyalty in print, so easily lapses into flunkeyism. As an example of this we may point to the "Jubilee Lyric," a very poor, forced, flat piece of work, or to the lines on John Brown. And the Earl's lyre creaks somewhat when singing for "the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Silver Wedding Day." His closing wish, "O may their 'silver' softly change to 'gold'" has such bathos about it, that we may be forgiven if we liken it to the soliloquy of some tip-expecting flunkey. For an "apt description" let us quote the sonnet called "An Interior":—

> A blue veined marble, here and there besmeared
> With faded, reddish stains, like blood long shed,
> On forty pillars bore an oaken roof,
> Worm-pierced and blackened, frowning grim and weird
> And graven with sad memories of the dead.
> Eastward, *a door-sh window, like a hoof*
> *That narrows at the heel*, let in the light
> Canarisoned in colours; westward, shone
> The brazen throats that swell the choir around
> Like spectral figures mystically bright.
> Hark! soft and tender melts the dying tone,
> Now full and clear—an avalanche of sound,
> And now 'tis mute. Ah! they who sleep below
> Heed not the tide of music's ebb and now.

To Mr. Hodgson has been entrusted "the categorical arrangement of the pieces," Lord Rosslyn being still an invalid. Mr. Hodgson might with advantage have left out some of the more feeble lyrics and translations while correcting all misprints. We do not care to accept such dull lines as Lord Rosslyn's for De Musset's exquisite "Rappelle-toi." De Musset wrote:—

> Rappelle-toi lorsque l'aurore
> Ouvre au soleil son palais enchanté

—lines most musical, which give us a beautiful image.

Lord Rosslyn actually turns them into:—

> Remember when the morning ray
> Yields blushing to the god of day! . . . .

We do not want bad translations of famous poems. Even the editor of an earl's poetic efforts ought to know this, and cut where cut he can.

* "Sonnets and Poems." By the Earl of Rosslyn. (Remington and Co.)

DEBRETT'S PEERAGE, &C.

"177th Year of Publication;" "Personally Revised by the Nobility;" "Royal Edition"—these are statements on the title-page of this familiar visitant, which, indeed, takes on a Royal guise with its striking blue and gold cover, and its edges gilt on three sides. Of course, the whole compilation is admirably done. It would be an improvement to have one paging throughout the book instead of two, which makes reference confusing. And why, in the "Occurrences during Printing," is the death of Sir *Francis* Florence Shelley mentioned, although his name is correctly given in the body of the "Baronetage" and in "Obituary"? But, to paraphrase some well-worn words, perhaps, "'Tis better to be up to date and inaccurate than never to be up to date at all."

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 10s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROAD, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE LORD MAYOR AND DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS.

WHAT SHOULD BE THEIR STAKE IN A COMPANY.

THE Lord Mayor uttered a sentiment the other day at a meeting in the City which has caused considerable comment. In response to some criticism of the policy of the board of a Transvaal Gold Company of which he is chairman, he said that he made it a rule never to hold more than his qualification in any company, and added this dictum that "a director should have his head solely upon the best interests of the company and not upon the Stock Exchange value of the shares he held." Very few will dispute the Lord Mayor's definition of what the duty of a director is, although in practice it is notorious that the policy of too many boards is purely dictated by speculative considerations. With respect, however, to his rule never to hold more than his qualification, the constant complaint of shareholders in ventures which come to grief is that members of the board have had no personal interests at stake, that they held a bare qualification, and that often even that has been found for them. If such men are free from any worry as to the Stock Exchange value of their shares, they are also without much interest in the prosperity of the company, and directors like other mortals require the stimulus of self-interest. The fees in many cases are not of much account to busy men, although they are the be-all and end-all of the "guinea pig," and shareholders may expect but indifferent service for indifferent reward. Among the various reforms of the Companies Acts which have been advocated, the raising of the qualification of directors has received a prominent place, so that the tendency of public opinion is in the direction of increasing his personal risk rather than minimizing it. On the general question we have obtained the views of a gentleman who has an extensive experience as a director, the conversation taking the following form:—

"Do you consider the rule laid down by the Lord Mayor a good one?"—"For myself I make it a rule never to sell a share, but I do not go so far as to refuse to invest my surplus moneys in companies with which I am connected. If I buy, therefore, I buy for an investment, and hold so long as I am connected with the company."

"That, of course, makes it impossible for you to speculate in the shares of the companies you direct?"—"Certainly. The directors of all companies have such special opportunities for acquiring early knowledge that they have a great temptation to speculate, but I do not think it is right. In railway companies, for instance, they know of an accident or a favourable traffic; in mining companies of the cutting of a lode; in foreign companies of an advantageous concession; and in all companies of an amalgamation or purchase on a favourable basis. I had a recent instance in my own experience. A proposal was made to me to buy up a company of which I was chairman. The terms were so favourable that I could have gone on the market, bought up the shares, and realized £50,000. But I did not see that it was right."

"Would you not admit that it is to the advantage of the shareholders that the board should have a substantial amount at stake?"—"I think the perfect director should not have too much invested in the undertaking, because where men have a great deal they will often not run the risk or chances that are fairly required in the development of the property. If they are getting 4 or 5 per cent. they will content themselves with that rather than undertake capital expenditure by the issue of debentures or otherwise, which may double their interest. I think it is a mistake for a director to have too large a holding. They become chicken-hearted. In one company in which my holding is inconsiderable I have a co-director with a large amount at stake. Well, he has more than once admitted afterwards that what I had advised would have been the best policy to pursue, but he was deterred by the largeness of his holding."

"On the other hand, if the holding is a trifling amount a director's interest is practically limited to his fees?"—"There are men who join boards simply for the sake of their fees, whilst there are other men to whom the fees are not of much moment. I do not disparage my fees, but I think I am worth them, and give full value for them. All the same I know that there are those who practically do no work; indeed, as a rule, the whole work is done by four or five men on a board."

"What do you think of the plan of making the amount of the fees dependent upon the profits?"—"I like myself to be paid by results. The fees are like founders' shares in that respect. If you look at companies like Cartridge Company, you find the directors get a percentage of the profits amounting to several thousands a year. And in all companies where the directors are paid nothing until the shareholders get 5 per cent., and an increase of salary where the shareholders get over 10 per cent., the directors work very hard. There is something to work for when the increased profits will give them a hundred, two hundred, or three hundred a year extra. It is worth a director's while to set himself down to carry out a policy when he gets a large bonus as soon as the dividends are over 10 per cent. There is not the same inducement when there is a fixed payment of £40, £50, or £100 a year, and an extra vote by the shareholders at an annual meeting is not to be relied on. In the last three years of the United Telephone Company before it was wound up, a substantial bonus was paid to the board, rising in the last year to £700 or £800 each. And at the same time it paid the shareholders."

"In the absence of a pay-by-results plan, you would, however, admit that it would not be well for shareholders generally if all directors never held more than their qualification?"—"There would be a danger unless the qualifications were made very much larger. £500 to £1,000 is the usual qualification at present, but some of the larger railway companies insist upon £1,000 up to £5,000.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Lord Mayor's view is not universally endorsed. Further expressions of opinion will no doubt be forthcoming.

ARGENTINE CONCESSIONS GOING A-BEGGING.

Before the close of the last Parliamentary session in the Argentine Republic, concessions were granted for untold millions to people who had influence with the national and provincial Governments. A number of these concessionaires recently arrived in London, and have been anxiously endeavouring to dispose of their concessions. That, however, they have not found an easy task, and some idea of the disfavour with which an Argentine concession is now regarded may be inferred from the fact reported by the last mail that one firm who in May last were offered £60,000 in cash and £60,000 in fully-paid shares for a concession in the province of Santa Fé, and refused it as being utterly inadequate, have returned sadder and wiser men, having failed at the last moment to dispose of it for the small sum of £6,000. So hard pressed are some of these parties that they have even offered a commission—a bribe would be a more correct description—of 20 to 25 per cent. of the purchase price to secretaries of companies if they would use their influence with their boards to get a concession taken up. As in one case the sum named was £225,000, the bribe was a very considerable one.

THE INFLUENZA IN THE CITY.

A good many places have been temporarily vacant on the Stock Exchange and in the City generally during the past week or two, the popular disease being as pronounced there as in other quarters of the metropolis. There is an impression, however, that the customary colds at this season are all being put down to "influenza," so that the prescribed treatment of keeping the house, which is very acceptable at this season, may thereby be followed. Happily no serious effects are reported, and the matter is regarded more as a joke than anything else. The recent typhoid outbreak among members of the Stock Exchange was a much more serious affair as it resulted in several deaths.

A son of Dr. Smiles, the author of "Self-Help," is one of the best known men in the tea trade in the City.

A competent authority estimates the total of the money on deposit receipt in the London offices of colonial banks at fifty millions sterling.

Treloar's Floor Rugs.

KURD RUGS, 6/6
DECCAN RUGS, 12/6
KOULAH RUGS,
at all prices.

CHEVIOT CARPETS, from 21s. SHETLAND CARPETS, all sizes.
PAISLEY CARPETS, all sizes.

TRELOAR and SONS,
68, 69, and 70, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

A CATALOGUE OF ALL THE BEST FLOOR COVERINGS POST FREE.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by HENRY NICHOLLS and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED). Managing Director, HENRY J. LESLIE. THIS DAY, at 1.30 and 7.15, a grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella), Miss VIOLET CAMERON, and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 6.45. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCES of CINDERELLA EVERY DAY. Doors open 1.0, commence at 1.30.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Mazeppa and Horsehair (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Con-Gon and his Wonderful Pig, Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena, TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS; OR, THE KING OF BARATARIA, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8.

SAVOY THEATRE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of "THE GONDOLIERS" EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Musical Director, Mr. W. H. Cummings. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TONIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.40, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.35. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—THURSDAY NEXT, January 9, at Nine o'clock, A TRIAL BY JURY. A Supervision of "H.M.S. Pinafore," by W. S. GILBERT. Produced by FERDAY PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrton, Miss Agnes Delaporte. Miss Amy Lyddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Kelsh Kenward, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA BOUFFE. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 5,859. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS. Grand Organ Recitals. The Cannibals from Tierra del Fuego, Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment, at 3.25 and 8.55. Dr. Lee, the Champion Sleet, at frequent intervals. "Carina" in view all day. The Building heated all day, rendering it the most comfortable lounge in London. Doors open at 12.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Sam Lockhart's six Extraordinary and Wonderful Performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost. Professor Tregetour, Shadowgraphist, &c., Wagstaff's and reforms, &c. Dogs, Cockatoos, Monkeys, Menotti on the High Wire, the Alfreds Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trueman, the Brothers Beno, the Kellino Troupe, Ostaway and Pepper, La Petite Beno, the Royal Aerial Queens, Mr. Hengler, Mr. Barrett.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, FRANK P. SLAVIN, the Champion of England, will give an Exhibition with JOE COSNETT in the EVENING at 10. Book seats in advance.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—National Chrysanthemum Society's Mid-Winter Exhibition of Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, and Primulas.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT. No Extra Charge.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Unrivalled." DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.30. FIRST TWO DAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s., exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HENRY LEIGHTON. Invented and produced by HARRY NICHOLLS.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by CHEV. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Entrance 2s. AN EXHIBITION of Relics in the Patronage of to this Grand Picture OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

NIAGARA IN LONDON.

COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, original effects by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Dinners. Sea-shore Scene, Rustic Light, Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year, One Million Visitors. NOTICE.—TO-DAY—Opening of Subterranean Fairy Forest of Christmas Trees. Free Gifts to Children. No Extra Charge.

BEBB	A	RRRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	SSS
BEBB	AA	R R	N N	N	U	U	MM	MM	S
BEBB	A A	RRRR	N	N N	U	U	M M	M	SSS
BEBB	AAAAA	R R	N	NN	U	U	M MM	M	S
BEBB	A	A R R	N	N	NN	UUU	M	M	SSS

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Great success at OLYMPIA.

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, terpsichorean, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Fêtes, and Pastimes. Elephant, Roman Chariot-race. Magic Illusions. Grand Processions. Gladiatorial Combats, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,000 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres.

TWELVE UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Brilliant Combination of Five Circuses, in Grand Juxtaposition. Wild, Savage Beasts, Feminist Quadrupeds. The Mid-air Realm of Most Interesting Acts. The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling Race. Magic Illusions. Gymnastic Wonders. Every Noted School. Startling Displays of Oriental Skill. Performing Lions, Tigers, Bears, Wolves, Panthers, Leopards, Pumas, &c. The Biggest Heroic of Wisest Elephants. The monster unit of a hundred shows. The family resort for every clime. It will astonish nowhere else, and is confessedly unapproachable.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 6.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. and 3s., upper circus circle 4s., stalls 5s. and 6s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, private seats for 6d. and 10s. 6d. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 29, Piccadilly. All (except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our central offices at Olympia and at Basil Truck, 29, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all seats of the house at half-price, except in one and two shilling seats. Afternoon performances most desirable for ladies and children, as they are equally complete and less crowded.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

THE BABY KING OUT OF SORTS.

The palace at Madrid was on Saturday put into a great state of alarm by a sudden indisposition of the infant King, who was seized with severe colic and slight convulsions. Several Royal physicians were instantly sent for, and Queen Christina, Queen Isabella, and Infanta Isabel hurried to the bedside of the little sufferer. The physicians applied many remedies without success, and the symptoms having become more serious they resorted (says the *Daily News* correspondent) to the heroic remedy of a warm bath. The little patient, according to latest accounts, is progressing favourably.

TO-DAY'S OBITUARY.

To-day's obituary includes intimations of the deaths of General Viscount Templetown, formerly Conservative member for Antrim, who was in command of divisions of Guards at Inkermann and Sebastopol; Sir Edward B. Slade, a soldier who had rendered distinguished service in India, and who died from pneumonia following upon influenza, which manifested itself after his return from Lord Salisbury's ball at Hatfield; Mr. Serjeant Robinson, for many years a familiar figure in the Law Courts, and author of "Bench and Bar Reminiscences;" Mr. Charles Lever, well-known in the electrical and scientific world; and Father Perry, a celebrated astronomer, who had gone with the recent eclipse expedition to the Salut Islands.

The Spanish Cabinet crisis still continues, Señor Sagasta in his efforts to form a new Ministry having had interviews with a number of prominent statesmen.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE SPREAD OF THE INFLUENZA.

ALL CLASSES OF LONDONERS AFFECTED.

A STREET CANVASS AND ITS RESULTS.

One of the morning paper's City articles states that the epidemic is reducing the strength of our business establishments to an extent unprecedented since the days of the Plague. As will be seen below, this report is evidently greatly exaggerated. But it is certain at least that anecdotes of "the grip" are superseding almost every other subject of conversation in London just now. Go where one will, the talk is of influenza, its victims, its preventives, and its cure. That it is spreading, and spreading rapidly, no one but the wilfully blind now doubts. There are so many cases of the genuine disorder that one West End doctor alone turned away on Saturday more than a hundred patients suffering from the complaint because he was already overwhelmed with the number of victims. "More generous living" is the remedy which the well-to-do recommend, but this must seem very like a grim joke to the humbler victims who are now crowding the hospitals, and among whom the spread of the epidemic is increasingly rapid. So far as be ascertained the number of absentees at some of the great business centres and offices is even more than on Saturday.

POLITICIANS AND A BISHOP ATTACKED.

It is announced that Mr. Chaplin, M.P., has been laid up at Lilleshall, Shropshire, with so sharp an attack of influenza that he has been confined to his bed for a couple of days. Yesterday he was up for a short time. He is still very weak, but hopes to return to town to-morrow. Mr. Heneage, M.P. for Grimsby, is still confined to his room, though the worst stage of the malady is stated now to have been passed. There are five other members of Mr. Heneage's family similarly indisposed. Mr. E. W. Beckett, M.P. for the Whitby division, is confined to his residence, Kirkstall Grange, Leeds. Two of Lord Salisbury's secretaries, the Hon. Schomberg K. McDonnell and the Hon. S. Greville, are among the sufferers, and are in consequence confined to their houses in London. Both gentlemen frequently visited the Premier during his illness. Baron De Worms is recovering from an attack of influenza at Nice. Mr. Spencer, M.P., is suffering from the epidemic. The Bishop of Marlborough is at present the leading non-political patient.

SAFEGUARDING THE QUEEN.

I hear, writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, that all documents sent from the Foreign Office to the Queen are now carefully disinfected. There seems to be no doubt that the dreaded influenza can be conveyed in letters and despatches, and its outbreak among the Foreign Office officials is due to this cause.

LONDON ACTORS SUFFERING.

The theatres are experiencing a large share of the inconvenience which is being caused by the epidemic of influenza. In two or three cases that a London correspondent knows of, both principal and understudy have both been laid aside, with consequences which the stage managers alone can fully realise. Where this has not been the cause some of the players in pantomime have to go through their songs with such colds in their head as to make the performance unintentionally laughter-provoking. Mr. Irving has had a rather severe attack of influenza, from which he has now fairly recovered. But he pluckily stuck to his work, and was guillotined every night as if in perfect health. In one of the large establishments akin to the American Stores something like 200 assistants are incapacitated, and a well-known Oxford-street drapery establishment has fifty of its employés on the sick list.

LECTURERS AFFECTED.

A rather remarkable evidence of the extent to which the epidemic is existent in London was afforded yesterday afternoon at the usual meeting of the Sunday Lecture Society. Mr. Eric G. Bruce was to have lectured; but on Saturday notified the secretary that he was laid up with influenza. Arrangements were then made to substitute a lecture by Dr. Nichol, but yesterday morning that gentleman telegraphed that he also was incapacitated, and with the same complaint. Dr. B. W. Richardson was then communicated with, and at an hour's notice delivered an interesting address on "Happiness in relation to Health."

CASES INCREASING AT THE HOSPITALS.

The metropolitan hospitals yesterday did not supply sufficient information to enable an accurate judgment to be formed as to whether there had been any appreciable development of the epidemic since Saturday. Ten sufferers presented themselves at St. Thomas's. Two additional cases were treated at St. Bartholomew's. At St. George's the new patients were two being nurses on the hospital staff. Some of the employés of the Central Telegraph Office, who had been absent from their posts a day or two, are returning to duty, only to find that others have manifested symptoms of the complaint. On Saturday afternoon, owing to the spread of the disease in South London, the authorities at St. Thomas's hospital set apart the Job Ward as No. 8 block for the reception of patients suffering from the epidemic. More than eighty persons were treated on Saturday.

FIREMEN, POLICEMEN, AND RAILWAY SERVANTS ILL.

A number of the London firemen are suffering from symptoms which resemble those of influenza. Investigations as to the existence of the epidemic among the employés of the large railway companies having termini north of the Thames show that the proportion of absentees from business on account of illness is considerably in excess of that of recent winters. At Euston nearly 10 per cent. of the clerical staff are affected. At Paddington, the Great Western terminus, the audit department (one of the largest) has about the same proportion of sufferers, while most of the other officers in the building have been attacked in a greater or less degree. Out of about 5,000 in the employment of the Great Eastern Railway Company in London and district, about a hundred are ill, suffering from a mild form of influenza. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company have about 50 per cent. more of their employés on the sick list than is usual. In most cases the men are suffering from bad colds, though only one case of pronounced influenza is reported. At a late hour last night two Kensington policemen were reported dangerously ill from pneumonia—the result of neglected influenza. In one house all the inmates, twelve in number, were in bed, and their sufferings were increased by the fact that the doctor who was attending them found it was quite impossible to obtain nurses for them. The chemists in the neighbourhood were besieged. In one large shop one assistant usually works for a few hours on Sundays, but yesterday the whole staff was busy all day.

IN THE EAST-END.

There is no doubt that the influenza epidemic is making rapid progress in the East-end. Inquiries on Saturday showed that the doctors in Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Mile-end, Bromley, and Poplar have their hands full of patients, in some cases whole families being down with the malady. The policemen, too, appear to be suffering severely, as many as sixteen being on the sick list from the Poplar division alone.

In connection with the influenza epidemic a fatal case has occurred at Richmond. A young shop assistant at a drapery establishment was seized with cold showing influenza symptoms on Thursday, and died early on Saturday morning. Seventeen of his fellow assistants are down with the disease. Acute cases are also reported at Isleworth, including that of the vicar.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Advices received from various provincial centres establish conclusively the fact that influenza has become epidemic in this country. London no longer stands alone. From Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, and Plymouth, among other places, cases are reported. The disease continues to spread rapidly in Colchester Camp. Yesterday there were over one hundred fresh cases. At Canterbury there are seventy-five of the French boys at St. Mary's Jesuit College down with it. The malady is supposed to have been brought over from Paris. The epidemic is also rife in Canterbury garrison, patients being admitted to hospital at the rate of twenty-five a day. Several cases are reported among the civilian population. Several cases of acute influenza have appeared in Kent, notably in those places where there is frequent communication with the metropolis.

REGULATIONS BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

☞ Special precautions are being taken by the naval and military authorities at Portsmouth to minimise any outbreak that may occur in the port and garrison. Six of the ship's company of the United States warship *Enterprise*, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, were sent to the Royal Naval Hospital for treatment of complaints following on an attack of influenza, the majority of the crew having been attacked by this disorder while the *Enterprise* was on her voyage to Plymouth. In Dorset a number of persons have been attacked, in some cases the symptoms being of an alarming type.

50,000 PERSONS ILL IN BIRMINGHAM.

To such an extent has the influenza spread in Birmingham and suburbs that it is estimated that 50,000 persons are suffering from the malady. Almost every member of the city constabulary has been attacked, and no fewer than fifty officers and men are absent through illness—an unexampled rate of sickness. The newspapers have not escaped the scourge, the literary staff especially suffering. The epidemic has penetrated to West Bromwich, and is causing the most serious inconvenience to the industries of that district. Some thousands of people are affected, and the absences of employés from some of the manufactories are of a wholesale character. Some serious outbreaks of influenza are reported from Lincolnshire. In Nottingham a number of well-authenticated cases are vouched for by a leading medical practitioner. The influenza epidemic has made itself known at Cardiff. The epidemic continues to spread in Dublin.

"SHAMMING" THE INFLUENZA.

As an instance of the spread of the influenza in London, it may be mentioned that at a certain large West-end hotel, there are now over forty members of the staff affected, whereas only two days ago there were but eighteen. A great deal of "shamming" is no doubt being practised, and those in receipt of regular wages seem to suffer far more than people whose pockets would suffer were they to remain at home. An employé in a large establishment went to bed with all the symptoms of the epidemic, and the doctor prescribed the usual remedies. Shortly afterwards a sympathizing fellow-servant took the interesting invalid a plate containing about half a pound of roast beef, which he ate with a relish quite at variance with the "complete loss of appetite," which it appears accompanies the malady. The circumstances, however, came to the doctor getting wind of this phase of the affair revisited the patient, who was promptly ordered out of bed, and was told that if he was again invalided in a similar fashion he would be required to go and be ill elsewhere.

A *P.M.G.* CANVASS OF LOMBARD-STREET.

GREAT EXAGGERATION IN THE REPORTS.

The statements in this morning's papers were so alarming that a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* hastened to the city to make inquiries. He carefully canvassed the chief banking and insurance offices in Lombard-street, and he reports gross exaggeration. There is undoubtedly an unusual amount of illness about, but there is no reason, so far as Lombard-street is concerned, to suppose that the epidemic is spreading. Indeed, there is reason to think the reverse as the result of our representative's inquiries. One kindly cynic suggested that Christmas and New Year had as much to do with the absence of the clerks—boys will be boys—as anything else. One thing is certain: Mr. Denarius A. Liner is making a good thing out of the scare.

Messrs. Brookes and Co. have only two or three absentees, probably down with the influenza.

The management of Lloyd's Bank failed to see how information on the subject could interest the public, but stated they only had a very few cases of illness amongst their clerks.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. from one reason or another have twenty men away to-day.

The Commercial Bank of Scotland has one or two sufferers on its staff.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., know of no cases of influenza among their staff.

The Credit Lyonnais is in a similar situation.

The Russian Bank for Foreign Trade might reasonably have been expected to suffer, but not one employé there has the influenza.

The Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation has eleven clerks away, or one-fifth of their total number.

The Queensland National Bank clerks are quite free from the disease.

The Queensland and County Bank has an unusual amount of sickness to record, but whether from influenza or not the management cannot say. To-day 8 per cent. of the employés are away.

Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co. at this very busy time have eight on the sick list.

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith's have 6 per cent. of their men ill and away.

Messrs. Mullens, Marshall and Co. have no cases of illness to record.

Messrs. Melville and Evans have no influenza in their ranks. One clerk is away with a slight cold.

The London and Francisco Bank have a clean bill of health.

The Clydesdale Bank people are equally lucky.

The Deutsche Bank (Berlin) have eight men (that is, eight per cent.) away from their London offices ill, presumably with the influenza. Last week, however, they had thirteen absentees.

The ranks of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company's employés are thinned by the absence of three or four who have presumably the influenza.

The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company have hitherto escaped scot free.

THE EPIDEMIC ON THE CONTINENT.

The Empress Augusta and the Princess Augusta are suffering from rather severe attacks of influenza. Lady Malet is also among the other sufferers in Berlin. The circumstance that persons confined indoors, in houses or hospitals, are seldom attacked by the epidemic, is confirmed by fresh evidence. The news from other parts of Germany continues very unsatisfactory. The disease has now invaded Alsace-Lorraine, where five soldiers include 250 soldiers at Saarburg alone, and about 10 per cent. of the whole population of Metz. About a hundred thousand of the inhabitants of Munich are said to be suffering. In Wurzburg alone two hundred railway officials are ill. Saxony, Thuringia, Hesse are also suffering very severely, and the Christmas holidays have been prolonged there in all the schools. The work of the post offices is in many places being done to a large extent by soldiers and policemen. A great number of the Rhenish and Westphalian colliers are ill, so that the output of the mines is much reduced. All Switzerland is suffering severely from the epidemic.

At Paris the death-rate was, it appears, higher last week than originally stated, as many as 400 persons having died on Monday last. M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, who is himself suffering from the grippe, has issued last minute orders to the commanders of the Army Corps for most elaborate precautions to be taken in the army. In the French provinces the epidemic is as active as ever. There have been a number of fresh cases of influenza both in Genoa and in Corfu. At the Hague several banks have been closed, as well as many shops and stores and three telegraph offices. At Amsterdam the railway traffic is also affected. In Rotterdam there are thousands of sufferers.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE VATICAN.

In five days £4,000 has been collected by the Madrid press for the sufferers. Monsignore Ruffo Scilla, the Major Domo of the Vatican, has ordered that all physicians attached to the Papal palaces must be in the Vatican at seven o'clock in the morning, in order to make a general visit and inspection, and must remit to the Prefect of the Vatican regular reports of the number of invalids being treated within the Vatican precincts.

SUICIDES IN AMERICA.

The published statistics of the influenza in America are attracting a amount of attention which almost amounts to alarm. Four suicides are reported from fright, in some degree attributable to the telegrams and articles about the epidemic. A physician, Dr. Paul Hoffmann, seized with the grippe, was taken to hospital on Saturday a raving maniac. At night, Mr. Lonnen, of the Gaiety Company, who has been suffering from an attack, fainted on the stage. Mr. Gustave Amberg, theatrical manager, died from influenza on Friday. Signor Tamagno, the leading tenor of the Patti troupe. Herr Vogl, the famous Wagnerian tenor, who appeared at her Majesty's Theatre in 1882, and Herr Kalisch, one of the leading tenors at the German Opera House, have recovered. The disorder was carried to Halifax by a steamer from New York, with the result that the garrison is down with it.

SICK BENEFIT SOCIETIES BANKRUPT.

So numerous have been the cases of attack among the Vienna working classes from one or other form of the epidemic that several workmen's sick societies, formed only a few months ago under the new special law on the subject, have already had to suspend payments to members, as their funds have been exhausted. Influenza and pneumonia have invaded the rifle manufactory at Steyr, where 600 hands are on the sick list. The spread of the influenza in Hungary has been such as to disturb both public and private business. The railway traffic has been partly suspended.

TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Influenza is making extraordinary havoc among performers in the Birmingham pantomimes. At the Prince of Wales Theatre the proprietor, Mr. Rogers, his son, and the stage manager are all invalided, and so are Chirgwin, the "White-eyed Kaffir," and several other members of the company.

A Central News telegram from New York this morning says:—Nine deaths from influenza occurred in New York yesterday. The epidemic is still increasing. Half the students in Baltimore University are sick, and at Johnstown (Pennsylvania) about four hundred citizens are stricken.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company writes that Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is recovering from the influenza, but she suffers much from rheumatism, and is far from strong in health.

THE CLEVELAND-STREET CASE.

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

The Treasury prosecution of Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor; Frederick Taylerson his clerk; and Adolphus de Galla, an interpreter, was resumed at the Bow-street police-court to-day. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in connection with certain proceedings in respect of offences committed at 19, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square. The case was heard by Mr. Vaughan in the extradition court, Mr. Horace Avory prosecuting, and Mr. Gill and Mr. St. John Wontner defending. Mr. Minton Cutting, and Mr. Gill and Mr. St. John Wontner defending. Mr. Minton Slater watched the case on behalf of Mr. Ernest Parke, the defendant in the Lord Euston libel case, who was also present.

The first witness called was a youth named Algernon Edward Allies, of Sudbury. He said he was twenty, and that on the 4th of September last he gave evidence at the Marlborough-street police-court against the men Newlove and Veck, and was bound over to appear for a similar purpose at the Old Bailey. Before this, however, he had received an anonymous letter at Sudbury, in consequence of which he destroyed a number of letters in his possession.

From whom were these letters?—From Lord Arthur Somerset.

At Marlborough-street, witness, in the course of his evidence, mentioned a gentleman who came to Cleveland-street and went by the name of Mr. Brown. He described him at the time.

Who was that gentleman?—Lord Arthur Somerset.

Witness went on to say that he was placed in lodgings at Houndsditch, where he was watched by the police. Here the defendant Taylerson came to see him, and asked him to go abroad. Witness said he must refer to Inspector Abberline, as he had been instructed. "The reason we want you to go abroad," replied the solicitor's clerk, "is that we do not want you to appear against you know who." He suggested America, and added that if witness could not find work there he would be allowed a pound a week. Witness, after some persuasion, assented, and the appointment was made at the At public-house in Tottenham-court-road for that evening. Taylerson having departed, witness went at once to Scotland yard to consult Inspector Abberline, under whose directions he subsequently acted. The appointment was duly kept, and Inspector Abberline walked in while Taylerson and witness were standing in the bar of the Mailborough Head. "What are you doing here with this boy?" he asked in a question to which Taylerson failed to give an answer. Witness denied that he ever told Taylerson that he was in a state of terror and fright owing to the threats used towards him by the police; nor had he ever said anything of the kind to his father. On the 12th November last he joined in an information sworn at Marlborough-street police-court against Lord Arthur Somerset. This was the whole of Allies' evidence-in-chief.

Mr. Gill then cross-examined on behalf of Mr. Newton. Witness said that he had lived at Cleveland-street for several months. He had been convicted of stealing at some club, but was let off without imprisonment. Lord Arthur Somerset had often promised to do something for him—to give him a start in life. He became surety when witness was convicted of stealing.

The interview between witness and Police-constable Hanks at Sudbury (August 23) was then referred to. Allies confessed that he was frightened at first, and thought he was going to be imprisoned. He thought that the best he could do would be to make a statement as soon as possible—a statement that might save him from prosecution—and he was very glad when he was told that he was going to be a witness. He was not told after coming to London that he must not communicate with his parents, nor was he forbidden to give them his address. Subsequently, however, they were told to write to him through Inspector Abberline.

THREATENED DOCK STRIKE AT NEW YORK.

The Brotherhood of Dockside Labourers at New York threaten to call out the men on strike on January 10 unless higher wages are granted.—*Daziel Cable Agency.*

LORD SALISBURY BETTER.

Lord Salisbury is reported to be making satisfactory progress towards recovery. Two of his private secretaries are now confined within doors.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM'S LIBRARY AND MSS.

The Bishop of Durham, as already briefly stated, has left his valuable library to the University of Dublin and to the Selwyn Divinity School, Cambridge, the division of the books to be at the discretion of his executors, who are Archdeacon Watkins, the Rev. A. Eden, and the Rev. J. R. Harmer. The copyright of his works and the residue of his estate, including his MSS., he has left in trust for church and school building and spiritual agencies in the diocese of Durham.

A SUPPOSED SHAKSPEARE TABLE DISCOVERED.

A very interesting piece of furniture has just been added to the museum at Shakspeare's birthplace—an old oaken table said to have belonged to Shakspeare's family, and to have been in use in the poet's day. It was only discovered says the *Birmingham Gazette*) a few days ago, and one's examination of it on Saturday was practically the first inspection to which it has been submitted. It is a low round table, with raised edge, standing on a stout centre leg with three toes. The top has evidently been beeswaxed for centuries. On the under surface of the table two letters J. W. appear. The old Stratford families whose surnames begin with W are legion. Shakspeare had cousins named Webb, but the records do not allow any of them a Christian name needing I or J. In a day or two the table will find its place near the old desk. The information on which the table was purchased and (for the time accepted as a relic, is to be found in a statement made on oath by Mr. Lloyd Chadwick, Warwick. This gentleman, who is eighty years of age, states that when a boy he remembers the table being in the possession of his grandmother, and he often heard it spoken of by her and others. She bought it from a woman who purchased it at the sale at Shakspeare's house in Henley-street, Stratford-on-Avon, and it was always known in the family as Shakspeare's table.

CHEERING NOT CRIMINAL.

The Waterford correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* reports proceedings before Judge Waters, one a summons by two lads, named Browser and Walsh, against police-constable Driscoll, for assaulting and batoning them. The complainants were members of a Wolfe Tone Band, and the police followed them in and battoned them. Driscoll deposed that he saw a disorderly crowd in the lane. The judge: How they disorderly? Witness: By shouting. The judge: Is that cheering disorderly? Witness continued that he saw three men run into the band room, but did not strike. The judge: I suppose Walsh ran against your baton? Witness: Yes. The judge said he had no hesitation in deciding that the action of the police in entering the band room was entirely unjustifiable. In the case of Walsh he would let it a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs, and in the other case 5s. and costs.

ANOTHER MUMMY LAID BARE.

Mr. Wallis Bridge, of the British Museum, has just returned from Wales, where he has been engaged in the interesting occupation of stripping a famous mummy that was presented a short time ago to the Royal Institution of South Wales by Major Grenfell. The mummy turned out to be all that was left of one who held high rank in the Egyptian temple at Panopolis nearly a thousand years before the Christian era.

THE MORTALITY AMONGST LINCOLNSHIRE HORSES.

With reference to the investigations now proceeding with a view to ascertain the cause of the deaths of the horses of Mr. T. Pears, of Mere, the belief that it will be found to be in the drenching of sheep with a preparation which accidentally found its way into the ensilage or other food is gaining ground. It is known that aconite grows wild in large quantities at Coleby and in the neighbourhood, and it is quite possible that roots of the herb may also be found in the crops grown by Mr. Pears, and used in making ensilage.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF DR. DOLLINGER.

Dr. Döllinger yesterday (a Munich telegram says) had a great deal of fever. His condition is regarded as critical.

DEAN OAKLEY AND THE POSITIVISTS.

The Dean of Manchester (Dr. Oakley) preached last evening at the Manchester cathedral, and touching upon the subject of Positivism, said that the Positivists had substituted for revealed religion an abstract ideal of humanity. It appeared to him that the whole purpose and value of a church was to bear witness to invisible things, and the people who sought to teach to society a religion which dealt only with those things which could be touched and seen and proved would find that such would not be the religion of the future any more than it had been the religion of the past. He asked them not to worship an ideal, posthumous humanity, but a present living humanity. If they believed in the future of the race, then let them learn to see in them the picture of Mary and her Child, humanity indeed, but the humanity of God.

OUR TROUBLE WITH PORTUGAL.

BRITISH ENSIGNS HAULED DOWN IN THE AFRICAN LAKE COUNTRY.

The African Lakes Company Glasgow, have received the following telegram from Africa:—"Johnston pacified Karongas. Portuguese reached Katungas; remaining. Makololo, trusting British protection, refused surrender flags. Steamers re-searched; forced to lower ensign. War is imminent. Ross leaving. Send agent." In communicating the above telegram to the *Scotsman*—which has been received through several sources—Mr. William Ewing, secretary of the East African Company, writes:—

"From this it will be understood—first, that Consul Johnston has succeeded in establishing peace with the Arabs at Karongas, at the north end of Lake Nyassa; second, that the Portuguese have passed on the line of the Rou, and are now at Katungas, which is within the British limit; third, that the natives there—the Makololo, the people of that district—trusting to the British protection which had been declared, have refused to surrender to the Portuguese the British flags which had been handed to them by her Majesty's representative; and, finally, that our own steamers (British vessels) had been forced to lower the British ensign, and that war is imminent.

"The fact that Consul Johnston has established peace on the Stevenson Road between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika will be received with universal satisfaction; but that the Portuguese should advance into British territory, should search British vessels, and force the lowering of the British flag, are matters which call for prompt redress."

"Lobengula and Gungenhemo and their peoples" (telegraphs the correspondent of the *Times* at Lisbon) "are becoming alive to the true meaning of the attentions they have been receiving from the English and the Portuguese, and are making preparations to resist the civilization with which they are threatened. They declined to acknowledge the power supposed to be represented by spheres of influence; against it, like more civilized Powers, although without theoretical knowledge of international law, they set effective possession.

"My information is that both Lobengula and Gungenhomo are mustering their forces, not to attack each other, but their common enemies. Both can muster 25,000 trained troops and from 50,000 to 75,000 men less well armed and trained, but still dangerous from their numbers. Both chiefs have, it is said, become insolent and truculent in their demeanour towards Europeans."

SIR EDWARD WATKIN'S PRIZE LOCOMOTIVE.

At a competition between railway locomotives of various designs which took place quite recently in France, and extended over several days, the prize was awarded to the "Onward," which had been built at the Ashford Works of the South Eastern Railway Company, from the designs of Mr. Stirling. Competing engines had been sent by the Midland, Brighton, and other companies, including several French lines, but the "Onward" fully justified its title by proving itself the faste.t.

STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

During the past year the total number of matriculated students at the University of Edinburgh was 3,602, as against 3,532 in 1888, 2,923 in 1879, and 1,698 in 1869. Of this total, 931 were enrolled in the Faculty of Arts, 124 in the Faculty of Divinity, 472 in the Faculty of Law, and 2,025 in the Faculty of Medicine. Of the students of Medicine, 852 (or fully 42 per cent.) belonged to Scotland, 735 (or over 36 per cent.) were from England and Wales, 59 from Ireland, 62 from India, 259 (or nearly 13 per cent.) from various British Colonies, and 47 from foreign countries.

A GREEK WITH A GRIEVANCE AT HAWARDEN.

On Saturday morning a short, dark, well-dressed man arrived at Chester by train from Manchester. He had no ticket, and spoke a language which nobody could understand, but he managed to convey by pantomime that his ticket was taken from him at Manchester. Eventually a clergyman gathered from him that he was a Greek, knew no other than his native language, and wished to see Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. He was directed how to get there, was afterwards seen in Hawarden village, and yesterday morning was found sleeping in a stable at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Henry Gladstone was sent for, and was able to have some speech with the visitor, who had with him a number of Greek newspapers, which he wished Mr. Gladstone to see. He was evidently a man of respectability, and it is thought that he desires the ex-Premier to remedy some grievances. He is being treated hospitably until Mr. Gladstone is able to give his attention to him.

CELEBRATING A BALLAD WRITER'S BIRTHDAY.

Herr Theodor Fontane, the author of many able German translations of English ballads—one of which, "Earl Douglas," has become very popular in Germany—was entertained on Saturday night by the literary world of Berlin at a banquet, in celebration of his seventieth birthday. About 300 persons were present, including Dr. von Gossler, who toasted the Berlin press in an eloquent speech.

FATAL FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.

Lieutenant Lyon, of the Somerset Regiment, stationed at Aldershot, who was in ured during a football match at Weston super-Mare on Monday, expired in hospital yesterday, not having regained consciousness since the accident. The deceased, who was twenty-two years of age, was the eldest son of the Rev. Gilbert Lyon, rector of Blagdon, Somerset. The cause of death was concussion of the brain and internal hemorrhage.

RIOT AT PORT SAID.

A Central News telegram from Paris says:—The *Gaulois* reports that a serious affray has taken place between Syrians and Arabs at Port Said. The quarrel arose from a dispute concerning a burying-ground, and about twenty Syrians were wounded in the encounter, which was prevented from having more serious consequences by the timely intervention of the French Consul.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

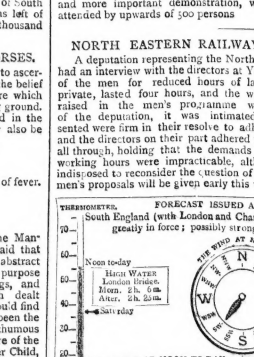
A telegram from Havana on Saturday says:—The fourth game in the match between Gunsberg and Tchigorin is in progress. It was Gunsberg's turn to commence, and he played pawn to king's fourth, to which the Russian replied pawn to king's third, and the game became a French defence. Considerable excitement prevailed during the opening in consequence of the state of the score—three to nought in favour of the Russian—and every move was scrutinized to see if either side secured an early advantage.

THE SOUTH LONDON GAS STOKERS.

Despite the bad weather, the Strike Committee of the Gas Stokers carried out its programme yesterday of holding a meeting on Deptford-broadway in the morning, and at Southwark Park in the afternoon. It is stated that the latter and more important demonstration, which lasted an hour and a half, was attended by upwards of 500 persons

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY WORKMEN'S AGITATION.

A deputation representing the North Eastern Railway Company's servants had an interview with the directors at York on Saturday, to press the claims of the men for reduced hours of labour. The proceedings, which were private, lasted four hours, and the whole of the bearings of the questions raised in the men's programme were fully discussed. On behalf of the deputation, it was intimated that the men whom they represented were firm in their resolve to adhere to the "Darlington programme," and the directors on their part adhered to the position which they had adopted all through, holding that the demands of the men as to a limitation of the working hours were impracticable, although they expressed themselves not indisposed to reconsider the question of Sunday duty. An official reply to the men's proposals will be given early this week.


THERMOMETER.
BAROMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly winds, increasing greatly in force; possibly strong gales, rainy, very unsettled.
Noon to-day
High WATER London Bridge. Mon. 8h. 6m. After. 2h. 22m.
Saturday
Sun Rises 8h. 7m. Sets 4h. 5m. Moon—Full M. 7h. 6th, 5h. 37m. M.
Noon to-day
Saturday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 6, 1890.—Dull, wet, close; wind moderate.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS WEAK.—AMERICANS BETTER.—BUSINESS MODERATE.

The principal feature in the Money Market is the strong demand for money in connection with the repayments falling due at the Bank of England, and 5 per cent. is freely paid for advances for the day. In many instances operators are not in a position to repay the loans, and they are therefore renewed. The market will of course in a day or two feel the benefit of the dividend distributions, but a plentiful supply of loanable capital for any length of time is scarcely to be expected, as in addition to the repayments at the Bank the revenue collections are now rapidly mopping up money. The discount rates for three months' bank paper is still nominally quoted 4½ per cent., with very few bills offering.

The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange is decidedly less favourable, and in most directions the movement of values is downward. Business however is quiet, and the weak tone of quotations is as much due to absence of support as anything else. Consols and other Home Government funds are quiet and unchanged, but in the Home Railway Market, apart from a slight improvement in Caledonian, the variations are adverse, the stocks of the passenger-carrying lines being to some extent affected by the weather. Foreign Government bonds are not much dealt in, but there has been some selling of Brazilian securities and a continued demand for Peruvian issues. Portuguese are flat. American Railroads are all higher, in response to New York prices. Trade reports show a continuation of the moderate volume of business, especially in coal, woollen goods, and other seasonable staples. Throughout all the States in Western Europe it is reported that the low price of farm products is counterbalanced in part by the large yield of wheat and corn and the excellent condition of live stock. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are neglected at the moment.

The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended 31st ult. shows a decrease of £1,523,000 in the cash in hand, an increase of £2,788,000 in "Other securities," and of £1,402,000 in advances on stocks. The note circulation went up £7,140,000, and "Sundry Securities" £1,248,000. These changes testify to the immense pressure which German money markets have had to bear at the end of the year, but the "cash in hand" still amounted to £36,729,000.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows some very large movements arising from operations connected with the turn of the year, the loans and discounts having increased by £6,600,000 and the deposits by £2,200,000. This latter increase is so great as to more than neutralize the addition of £480,000 to the reserve, which now amounts to £20,820,000, £335,000 more than the legal minimum. Last week the excess reserve was over £405,000.

An issue is announced of 225,000 shares of £1 each in the Mount Zeehan (Tasmania) Silver-Lead Mines (Limited), being a portion of a total capital of £375,000. The company has been formed to acquire and work fifteen silver-lead mining claims, over an area of about 655 acres, situated at Mount Zeehan, West Coast of Tasmania. The claims are held direct from the Tasmanian Government, at an annual rental of 5s. per acre. No royalties are payable. It is stated that no payment will be made to the vendors until the official reports made to the Government of Tasmania by Mr. Thureau, Tasmanian Government mining geologist, have been verified by the company's consulting engineers to the satisfaction of the directors.

The secretary in London of the Jubilee Gold Company (Limited) has received the following cable from the secretary in Pietermaritzburg: "The result of last month's crushing is 917 oz. of gold."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—The Bank of Bengal, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; the Liverpool Union Bank (Limited), £1 per share and a bonus of 10s. per share, making, together with the dividend paid in July last, 12½ per cent. per annum; the National Bank of Wales, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; the Lancashire Insurance Company at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1s. per share; the Langlaagte Estate and Gold Mining Company, 8 per cent. for the quarter ending 31st December, 1889.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened good, with a fair demand. Probable sales, 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are firm, and futures had to one point in advance.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Caledonian ¼. *Recede*: Sheffield Deferred ⅜, Great Western and Brighton Deferred ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Hull and Barnsley, North Western, and Midland ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Higher*: Peruvian Four per Cents. ¼. Peruvian 1872 3 16, and the 1870 ¼. *Recede*: Brazilian Scrip (partly and fully paid) ½, Portuguese ⅜, Spanish Four per Cents. 5-16, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ⅛, and Egyptian Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Illinois Central 1, Lake Shore ⅝, Central Pacific, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Northern Pacific Preference ½ each. Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ⅛, New York Central and Ontario shares, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼, Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Denver Preference, Louisville and Nashville, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Fallen*: Nitrate shares ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Primitiva Nitrate ¼. *Receded*: Rio Tinto ½, and Ottoman Bank 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			MINES.	
Consols (2½)	97⅛	⅛	Ind an Consolidated	3/9	4/3
Do ..... acct	97⅛	⅛	Mysore (1s)	5⅝	⅜
Do. 1903	99¾	⅛	Oceanic	2 3/16	5/16
2½ per Cent. ...	104⅜		Cape Copper	8 13/16	11/16xd
Local Loans	102½	⅝xd	Nanaimo	7⅜	9⅜xd
India 3½ per Cent.	101⅝	⅛	Mason and Barry ...	7 3/16	7/16
Do. 4½ p. Ct.	114⅞	2	Rio Tinto	15 13/16	15/16
Egyptian Guar. ..	98⅛	⅜	Mountain Copper ...	1 3/16	5/16xd
Met. Bd. Wks. 5	113⅝	15	De Beers new shares	23¼	⅜
Do. 5 p. Scrip ...	102	½xd	S. African Regds. ...	23	⅜
Birmingham Cpn. St.	103½	11			
Liverpool	112	⅜	TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
			Anglo-American ...	53⅜	3⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Do. Pref.	83	9
Argen. 4 p.c. 1881	83½	⅜	Brazilian Submarine	12⅝	⅜
Do. 5 p.c. Scrip	65⅜	⅜xd	Direct Uni. Stats.	30⅜	⅜
Do Treasury ...	92	⅜	Eastern	8⅝	⅛
Austrian Gold ...	94	⅛	Direct Extension ..	13⅝	1½
Do. Silver	72	4 xd	National Telephone	6⅛	⅜
Braz. Scrips, 1883	76½	⅜	Globe Telg. Trust	8⅜	⅜
Do. part paid ..	99	3/4xd			
Buenos Ayres ...	99	100	DRAPERIES, ETC.		
Do. Cedulas 1 ...	42½	3	Lond on and Provincial	3	2xd
Chilian 5½ p.c. 1882	99	101 xd	London Street	11	14
Costa Rica A	87	8 xd	London Tramways ..	11⅝	13⅝
Do. B	89	91 xd	North Metropolitan	17⅛	13⅝
Egypt. State Dom	101¼	3/4xd			
Do. Unified	93⅝	⅜	BREWERIES, ETC.		
Do. Pre ference ..	84	⅛	Chelsea Waterworks	253	5 xd
Do. Da. Sinking	82¾	⅝	East London	211	13
French 5 p.c. Rnte	89½	7 xd	Grand Junction	128	30
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnte	89⅜	⅝	Kent	275	81
Greek 5 p.c. Rnte	20	⅛xd	London Electric ...	231	6 xd
Hung. Gold Rentes	89½	6 xd	Metropolitan	154	5½
Italian	93½	⅛	Nine Rivers, New ...	2¼	⅜
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	93⅝	⅜xd	Stlwrk & Vauxhall.	107	7½
Peruvian 5 p.c. ...	16⅜	⅜	W. Middlesex	221	9
Do. 6 p.c.	18½	⅛			
Portuguese	15⅜	⅜xd	GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Russian 5 p.c. 1889	95	⅛xd	Gaslight & Coke 5	216	9
Spanish 4 p.c. ...	72⅛	⅛xd	Imp. Continental ...	213	13
Turkish 1858	20½	⅝	South Metro. A. ...	233	5
Series A	22⅛	5	Do. B. ...	223	3⅝
Series B	17⅞	⅜	Do. C. ...	240	60
Series D	17⅞	⅜	London Electric ...	3⅝	4⅛
4½ p.c. 1875	97	⅛	Metropolitan	14⅜	5⅜
4 p.c. Defer red ...	101⅜	2			
Do. Priority ..	93	7	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Uruguay Unified ..	71⅜	2½xd	Allsopp	8⅝	⅜
Virginia Funded ..	46⅝	6	Guinness and Co. ...	310	6
Ds. Wtr.	20⅞	⅛	Hotchkiss	5⅞	7½
			Tyrconnel May ...	2¾	1½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Spra's Patent	8⅛	⅜
Caledonian	128⅝	⅜	Liverpool Nitrate.	16	18
Great Eastern	84	⅛	Primitiva Nitrate.	22¾	⅜
Great Northern ...	158	⅜	Sidi Ali Nitrate ...	13⅜	⅜
Ditto A	110¾	11⅜	P. and O. Steam ...	—	—
Great Western	170⅜	⅜	Royal Mail Steam ...	71	4
Holland Bazaars ...	87⅛	⅜	Nat. Discount Co. ...	14	⅜
Lancashire & York.	161	5	Hudson's Bay	13⅜	15
Brighton (Ordinary	161	5	Suez Canal	90¼	3/4xd
Brighton A	162⅜	⅜	Rand Mines, Limited	13	2
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅛	⅜	London and Str. R.	33	7
			Nat. Prov. of Eng.	23	⅜
			Stand. Bank S. Africa	23	9
			BANKS.		
			Alliance Bank	154⅛	
			City Bank	22⅜	3½
			Consolidated Bank ..	8½	9
			Imperial Ottoman ...	11⅛	⅛
			London and County	51⅛	2¼
			Union of London...	42⅜	3½
			London and West ...	12⅜	⅜
			London Joint Stock	41⅛	2½
			Nat. Prov. of Eng.	23	6
			Stand. Bank S. Africa	23	9

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Baily's Asbestos	17⅝	⅛	Lisbon Berlys		13/6 11/6
Sanjaye	9⅛	7⅛	Transvaal Land	13⅛	14⅜
Tanjore Water	11⅛	⅜	Sutherland Reef	5⅛	9
Cityand Suburban ...	12⅛	⅜	Transvaal Land	1⅛	1⅜
Jumper Gold	14⅛	15⅛	G. F. S. A. Area	6⅛	⅜
Lydenburg	9⅛	7	Exploration Co.	17⅜	18
Salisbury	13⅝	⅜	Rosesland's Exploration	4⅛	3⅜
Rainy	1⅜	⅜ pm	Southern Land	⅜	1 pm

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

The Influenza Fiend is carrying all before him. At the Gaiety Theatre Mr. Fred Leslie has succumbed, and a New York cablegram assures us that Mr. Leslie's coadjutor, Mr. E. J. Lonnen, is also "up to date" by being in the fashion. Miss Florence St. John, who is also playing in New York, actually fainted on the stage, but, recovering, resumed her rôle. Her pluck was much applauded by the audience.

⁂

It would seem, too, that "La Tosca," "Tra La"—that is, or Mr. Burnand's, not Mrs. Beere, who has recovered—is a victim of the epidemic, for the burlesque was postponed for the second or third time on Saturday evening. It is dated now for Thursday.

⁂

Mr. Spurgeon is wrestling with his various ailments, which, although they do not include influenza, are sufficiently unpleasant to justify him in remaining on Mentone's sunny shores. "I have the gout in one foot," he writes, "but personally I feel so well, and am in such fine spirits, that I do not mind. My voice is better, but there is no music in it; in fact, it is more representative of the croaking of frogs."

⁂

I hear that Mr. George Lewis will return to town from his hardly-earned holiday, which he is spending on the Riviera, at the end of this week. Mr. Lewis will find plenty of work awaiting him.

⁂

Two youthful friends of mine had, quite unexpectedly, some delightful sport in company with the Duke of Cambridge on Saturday afternoon in Richmond Park. They were on their way to a football match at Richmond, when, crossing the park, they came upon a line of sportsmen and "beaters" who were bent on the destruction of the wily rabbit. Evidently considering that any stick is good enough to beat a rabbit with, my friends were told that if they wished to look on they must make use of their walking-sticks and join the beaters. Which they did, and enjoyed the sport immensely.

⁂

The Duke of Cambridge's portly figure was conspicuous in the line, and he made an excellent "bag," but his Grace varied his walking exercise occasionally by mounting a charger held in close attendance by a groom, and when the beaters entered one of the enclosures where several fine pheasants had their home, a camp-stool was provided for the Duke outside the enclosure, where, sitting comfortably among the dead bracken, he "bagged" several of the frightened birds.

⁂

Life "de luxe" is a costly business indeed. The elementary principle of cleanliness in "manicuring" is surrounding itself with luxurious aids. The one day I noticed a set of manicure instruments in a shop window ticketed at £40. The handles were of carved ivory, and several of the articles were duplicated. Altogether there were about eighteen articles, as well as little ivory boxes for nail powder and pomade.

⁂

Smoking is so much popularized among women that there is now a large sale for pastilles for ladies after smoking. A young lady in one shop where they are sold admitted that a good many ladies were among her customers—as well as "mashers." "There has been a great increase of smoking among women," she said, "and ladies buy these to hide the strong flavour of Egyptian cigarettes."

⁂

I am glad to hear that the Earl of Rosslyn, who—in the review of his poems in another column—is spoken of as an invalid, is now much better. After yachting for several weeks in the Mediterranean he is at present in Algiers, and his health has been greatly benefited by the trip.

⁂

The birth of the *Daily Graphic* on Saturday last has added a sixth to my collection of the first numbers of penny dailies started in the last decade. Here are their birthdays:—

Daily Graphic, 1d., Jan. 4, 1890.
New York Herald, 1d., Feb. 2, 1889.
Evening Post, 1d., Dec. 21, 1887.
The *Journal*, 1d., Nov. 1, 1886.
The *Cuckoo*, 1d., March 11, 1881.

⁂

Alas! of the four predecessors of the *Daily Graphic* but one survives intact, the *New York Herald*. In appearance the smallest and most picturesque is the *Cuckoo*, which is adorned with a spirited cut of the bird from which it took its name, and which is represented in the act of leaving a nest full of eggs and inscribed with the name of "Edmund Yates" in pursuit of a butterfly labelled "gossip." Who knows but that the *Cuckoo* might have been still flying about if Mr. A. M. Broadley and Mr. Frank Hill had been available in 1881 to render such distinguished service to the *Cuckoo* as they have since been able to afford to the Edmund Yates as the editor and proprietor of the *World*? In that year, however, Mr. Broadley was ardently defending Arabi in Egypt, and Mr. Hill enthusiastically supporting Mr. Gladstone in the *Daily News*, and so the *Cuckoo*, or, as it called itself, "A Novelty in Evening Journalism," perished young, and soon ceased to be a Novelty.

⁂

Of the new halfpenny daily papers started in the decade the history is not dissimilar. Of these I have three first numbers in my collection.

The *Star*, January 17, 1888.
The *Morning Mail*, April 21, 1885.
The *Summary*, July 26, 1883.

Of these the *Star* alone survives. The failure of the *Summary* which was issued from Printing House-square was, to the shrewd observer perhaps, the first indication of the want of nerve and insight which has since become so painfully apparent in the conduct of the *Times*. Besides the papers named I am aware that various Financial and Sporting Daily Papers have come into being in the last ten years, of which some still live. Their nature, however, is specialist, and they do not appeal to the general public. On the whole the record is not uninstructive.

⁂

To-night the stage of Drury Lane Theatre will be filled with a great gathering of actors, actresses, and celebrities of all kinds to see the cutting of the Baddeley Cake, by Mr. Fernandez, Shah Harris's Grand Vizier on these occasions. The ceremony will be followed, of course, by the supper and the dance.

⁂

I am sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Serjeant Robinson, who died at his residence in Mecklenburgh-square on Saturday. Unlike most old lawyers retired from the profession, Serjeant Robinson thought very highly of the men who are now the leaders of the bar. Although he greatly differed from Sir Charles Russell in politics, he described him in conversation as one of the ablest lawyers and best speakers that the bar has ever known. He never thought, however, that barristers are such good lawyers as they were, but nowadays, he used to say, they have very much more to learn. He remembered when Fleet-street was a great barrier between Equity and Common Law. "There is no barrier now," he said recently to one who got him to speak of these things; "a barrister in these days has to know a bit of every kind of law." Like Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., whose chambers boast the largest collection of pipes in the Temple, Serjeant Robinson was an enthusiastic smoker, and as he sat watching the clouds that used to rise throughout the day from a briar of the deepest dye he recalled the incidents and sayings he put to paper late at night.

⁂

The publication of the second series of his "Reminiscences," which Mr. Serjeant Robinson was preparing, must now, alas! be postponed. The work advanced very slowly, because so much of the old lawyer's time was taken up by the Saddlers' Company, of which he was Master, and by the Royal Free Hospital, with which he had long been actively connected. The chief part of the book, so far as it is written, is devoted to an attack upon Dr. Kenealy, which Serjeant Robinson himself described as "strong." It will contain only a few passing references to living barristers, although the author has long known many of them intimately. In the early part of his career, for instance, Sir Henry James constantly dined in Mecklenburgh-square, where, within three doors of Mr. George Augustus Sala, the learned Serjeant lived during the last thirty-five years.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PRIVATE VIEW.

The forecourt of Burlington House is always a sight to see on the occasion of the two annual private views. The artistic colony of London, with courteous Sir Frederick Leighton at its head, was fully represented on Saturday. Mr. Boughton, who loves the Dutch so dearly, was in his element in the second gallery. Neither Mr. Colin Hunter nor Mr. Brett seemed quite happy in the present "dirty weather," and Mr. Seymour Lucas offered a curious contrast to Mr. Luke Fildes. Sir James Linton found another supporter of the water-colour art in the picture collector Mr. J. J. Orrock, and Mr. Horsley hovered in a sort of hopeless, apologetic manner near the great Velasquez nude in the central gallery. Mr. S. Cooper carried his years bravely, and is another example of the adage that "R.A.'s never die." Mr. F. Dicksee gazed with more than common interest on the placid figure of Mrs. Sterling as she journeyed from place to place. Mr. Thornycroft and Mr. Swan, Mr. Lewis Day, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Tebbenham, with Mr. Manson and Mr. Phené Spiers helped to swell the artistic crowd.

Lord Powerscourt seemed less remarked than Mr. John Burns, who at one time was sandwiched between Lord Cheylesmore and the Hon. Harold Dillon, of "Tudor" fame. Mr. Bancroft, looking a very harmless abbé, and Mr. Pinero were among the theatrical notabilities, and Dr. Martineau and Minor Canon Millman, with Mrs. Temple, did duty for the "theology." Literature and journalism were well represented, the quaint back view of Mr. Sala having happily lost nothing of its attractiveness. Mr. Andrew Lang, conscientiously "did" the pictures, while Mr. Humphry Ward acted the part of genial critic.

The large company of ladies gave more variety of colour to the assembly than is the case in most crowds. Mrs. Alma Tadema wore a long black brocaded cloak, with a black close-fitting head-dress, and as the cloak fell back it disclosed a dream of roseate satin. Why do so many ladies lavish all the beauty of colour where, save for intentional accidents, it is hidden? Mrs. Beerbohm Tree looked admirable in heliotrope; and Mrs. Luke Fildes, in tan cloth trimmed with beaver, was as elegant as Mrs. Pinero in black and white. One of the most striking muffles was made of grey serge, very voluminous, and falling in unbroken folds from the shoulders, with high collar of darker toned velvet, and just a peep of mouse "boa" round the throat, the whole surmounted by a black "bull-fighter" hat. "Accordion" capes were plentiful, but the most startling of all the costumes was Lady Colin Campbell's ruby terra-cotta velvet, embroidered with black spanish lace, and topped with a Spanish hat. Other ladies whose dresses attracted attention were Mrs. Horniman, Mrs. Storey, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. MacWhirter, Miss Ludovici, and the wearer of a silver-grey dolman, tastefully ornamented with silver fox—a delightful combination.

REV. JOHN McNEILL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The Rev. John McNeill preached yesterday in Exeter Hall a sermon especially addressed to young Scotchmen resident in London, which abounded in expressions familiar to those who hail from the North of the Tweed, and was rich in the forcible and humorous phrases for which he is noted. He had taken as his subject the choice of David as King over Israel; and referring to the reasons which prompted Samuel in his rejection of Jesse's elder sons, he expressed the opinion that this was not an age for pride or high looks, which disgusted both God and man. These were the days of reality, and he was quite sure that the people came to his church to be battered and crumpled because plain speaking was fashionable. But if on the one hand the age did not want proud men and women, on the other it did not want "noodles," or men whose names were sarcastic labels of what they were not. Those who were satisfied if they had their week's screw and an occasional day's pleasure were not the men either for the King or for the world. Passing to the temptations which beset his countrymen in London, he spoke especially on the decline of church-going. Preachers deserved all that had been said of them; but, nevertheless, to refuse to hear the Gospel was a dangerous game.

BAND OF HOPE WORKERS AT EXETER HALL.

Exeter Lower Hall was filled to overflowing on Saturday evening, when Band of Hope workers from all parts of London and the suburbs met to consider the past and future aspects of temperance work, and to listen to addresses from the Hon. W. M. K. Vale, senator of Melbourne and president of the Victorian Band of Hope; from the well-known temperance worker, Canon Fleming; and from the Rev. Pedr Williams, a rising young Congregationalist minister, whose eloquent speeches are attracting attention in Evangelical circles.

Mr. Vale, who was very heartily received, said the liquor traffic as a political force to be reckoned with in Victoria. He was afraid that the colony had set a bad example to England in accepting compensation, but he hoped that their mistake would be to this country's advantage. Canon Fleming referred to the importance of the claim which children had upon the Christian Church; and the necessity of preparing them for temptation; and the advantage which would result from "training the seed before it ran into weed." Every section of the Church had now, he said, taken hold of temperance work. The Rev. Pedr Williams thought that the men who stood at the front in movements for the amelioration of society were temperance workers. In spite of all that had been said by the press, he declared that it was a national calamity to uphold a nation's revenue by a nation's vice.

SUNDAY REST FOR THE CAT'S-MEAT MAN!

The "Mutual Protection Society of Horseflesh Retailers," North London Branch, has met in conclave, and has decided on abolishing Sunday trading on and after the second day of next month. They add a hope that the general public will support the effort to obtain one day's repose for the men by "purchasing a double supply on Saturday."

LEADING POLITICIANS AT SANDRINGHAM.

When, a few days since, Lord Hartington, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir Henry James were guests at Sandringham at the same time, some gossips, unversed in the personal procedure of the Prince of Wales, sought, writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, to extract a political moral from the combination. These will now be reassured by the simultaneous presence at Sandringham of Mr. Henry Fowler, Sir Charles Russell, and Mr. Arnold Morley, who went there on Saturday. But society has long been aware that the Prince of Wales delights in the company of leaders of every section of thought—has not, indeed, Mr. John Morley been called by the sterner Radicals "a mere Marlborough House man?"—and his marked courtesy to Mr. Gladstone, even when the ex-Premier has been supposed to be most out of favour at Windsor, is well known.

CAVALRY REGIMENT MANŒUVRES,

The authorities at the War Office are considering a scheme for the concentration of some eight or ten cavalry regiments next summer for manœuvring purposes. There is some division of opinion as to the scene of operations, but a majority is said to favour the selection of Salisbury Plain.

A GENEROUS BISHOP.

A friend of the Bishop of Salisbury states that, as his lordship has been so severely criticised in connection with the education controversy, it is only fair to remember that he spends entirely every penny of his episcopal revenue on his diocese, "and always travels second class." He adds that the bishop's gift to the cathedral city in the shape of a technical school will absorb over £3,000.

A SUPERSTITION OF THE STAGE.

Some surprise has been expressed at the appearance of Juno in the Olympian procession at Drury Lane Theatre without anything in her dress to associate her with the peacock, the "bird of Juno" and "queen of Heaven." The omission is not accidental, but designed, theatrical people having a superstitious aversion to the peacock in any form appearing on the stage. Mr. Harris was spoken to on the subject, but declined to interfere with a cherished superstition.

A GYMNASTIC MUSICAL EVENING.

On Saturday evening a New Year's musical entertainment was given at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, Long Acre, when an excellent programme was provided, including several gymnastic displays by the athletes. After the opening bar bell drill, Signor Luigi Meo rendered a selection from "Faust" on the violin, and thrilled the audience with the exquisite "touch" exhibited throughout, and a subsequent solo from Henderson's "Tarantella" showed the artist's masterly power with the violin. Mdme. Riechelmann sang Blumenthal's "Sunshine and Rain," also "There's a land," and both were much appreciated. During the evening Mr. A. C. Furse played selections from "Carmen" on a Mustel organ, and Mr. W. E. Webb mimicked George Grossmith in "Those of my thou," and sang Sullivan's "Vicar Song." The various gymnastic performances were seen to great advantage.

Mrs. Gladstone will to-day celebrate her seventy-eighth birthday.

The Bishop of St. Albans has taken a change for the better, and was so much stronger on Saturday that his medical attendants think his rally will be permanent.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article, ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

THE PAY IN THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Some time ago the clerks, both male and female, in the savings bank department of the Post Office asked for an increase upon the tenpence an hour allowed for overtime. The controller of the department declined to grant an increase. Thereupon the clerks replied that in future they would not do overtime at all. The controller, horrified at this, pronounced it equivalent to an act of mutiny, and reported accordingly to the Postmaster-General. But that gentleman knew what the head of the savings bank had forgotten—that in the Act regulating the employment of clerks in the Post Office there is nothing about working overtime. So he blandly rejoined by ordering the payment of eightpence an hour for overtime. The clerks are satisfied, and Mr. Raikes has averted the charge of sweating in the Civil Service.

CARDINAL NEWMAN AND CANON MacCOLL.

Canon MacColl having sent Cardinal Newman a review of his book, "Lectures on the Nicene Creed," in which it was contended that he had no justification for quoting the Cardinal as an authority for certain statements he made, has received the following letter:—

The Oratory, Birmingham, Dec. 29, 1889.

My dear Mr. MacColl.—I thank you for the loan of your reviewer's important criticism, which I return. But, however careful and praiseworthy the discussion has shown itself, I feel myself obliged, in my present state of eyesight and at near ninety, to limit myself to the protection of St. Athanasius as sufficient, not to speak of St. Augustine and St. Thomas, who also I think lay down that the "primogenitus" is a word relating to nature, not office. It is the way with heretical teachers like the Arians, to try to appeal to great authorities. With the good wishes of the season I am, yours very truly,

J. H. N.

Rev. Canon MacColl.

FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF ENGLAND.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, in an article on the report of the delegates of the German manufacturers who were sent to England to study the relations between employer and employed, declares that in spite of their unwillingness the German employers will sooner or later have to grant their workpeople privileges akin to those enjoyed in England, particularly in the formation of trade unions.

OSMAN DIGNA AS A PIONEER OF COMMERCE.

Osman Digna has arrived at Kassara. The visit of the notorious chieftain, a Cairo telegram says, bears upon its face in the light of past events a threatening hostility, but facts have become known which lead to the belief that he has had, for the present at any rate, enough of useless fighting, and is directing his energies towards opening up commerce between the interior and Egypt. Sanguine people are anticipating this desirable result of his advent.

SIR GEORGE NARES ON THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

Sir George Nares, who sailed from New York on Saturday for the Bahamas, summed up the work of the Marine Conference to a reporter as follows:—"We have done little more than confirm the former rules and regulations that governed the laws of ocean traffic. Some new ideas were ventilated as to uniform laws with regard to whistles, foghorns, and sirens during fogs and dirty weather. They were very good in theory, but would not have worked in practice. The same may be said of some of the proposed changes in carrying lights that would only have made confusion worse confounded. The simpler the rules are, so that the commonest mind can grasp them, the better. Anything else would bring endless disaster."

NEW COURT DRESS ORDER AT BERLIN.

The long debated question of re-introducing the Court dress for gentlemen worn at the time of Frederick the Great, comprising knee-breecher, silk stockings, and high-heeled shoes, has at length been decided, the Emperor having issued an order that civilians of all ranks shall, on presenting themselves at Court, wear this costume. The new order is to be observed for the first time at the reception to be held by the Emperor on his birthday, the 27th inst.

THE BALLAD CONCERT.—MR. MAYBRICK'S RETURN.

There was a scene of considerable enthusiasm at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Michael Maybrick made his *rentrée* at the morning ballad concert. The concert-hall was very full, and when "Stephen Adams" appeared to sing his own song, "The Little Hero," he met with a hearty and sympathetic reception, which culminated at the close of the ballad in a triple recall, in response to which he gave "They all love Jack." Though the custom of granting encores is daily to be deprecated, every allowance must be made for the special conditions under which Mr. Maybrick made his reappearance on the concert platform. The enthusiasm was no less pronounced when the popular baritone sang again in the second part, and he quite shared the honours of the afternoon with Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Mary Davies. The rest of a long programme included solos by Miss Alice Gomez, Mdme. Sterling, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mdme. Neruda, Mr. Piercy, and Signor Foli.

A NATIONAL WELSH CHOIR IN LONDON.

The Cardiff National Welsh Choir, in full Welsh costume, gave a miscellaneous concert at John-street Chapel, Bloomsbury, W.C., on Saturday evening, the Rev. J. E. Shephard presiding. Mr. C. E. Jones's solos "How vain is man" (Handel), and "The Star of Bethlehem" (Adams), and the Misses O. and M. Williams's duet "In the Dusk of the Twilight" (Offenbach), were a great success, both having to sing encores. "The Children's Home," sung by Miss E. Hill delighted the audience. The choir has been engaged at over one hundred different places, including the Royal Albert Hall, City Temple, Metropolitan Tabernacle, Great Assembly Hall, and it is expected that they will be shortly invited to sing at Marlborough House.

⁂

Sir John and Lady Pope Hennessy have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from the Mauritius.

The will of the late Archdeacon Lee, of Worcester, has been proved, the personalty being declared at £56,950.

The Rev. John Keys O'Doherty has been appointed Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Derry, in succession to the late Dr. Kelly.

The official reception held at the English Embassy at Rome on Saturday night by Lord and Lady Dufferin was most brilliantly attended.

Lord Chief Baron Palles has been appointed by the Crown to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland caused by the death of the Earl of Granard.

Miss Cornwallis West, daughter of the Lord-Lieutenant of Denbighshire who for some time has been lying dangerously ill at Florence, is progressing satisfactorily.

A Ministerial crisis exists at Constantinople, owing to conflict of opinion between the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Finance on the question of retrenchment.

Messrs. Dof and Reinhardt, leather manufacturers at Worms, have given 125,000 marks to their workmen, 20,000 for the establishment of a sick fund, and 100,000 for the erection of artisans' dwellings.

Mr. William White, of 5, Mecklenburgh-square, London, has been appointed curator of the Ruskin Museum, Sheffield, at a salary of £150 per annum, with residence.

Mr. Childers, who has been staying in Calcutta lately, has left for Darjeeling. He proposes to visit Peshawur, Quetta, and the North-west Frontier before leaving India.

James Foubister, East House, St. Andrew's, Orkney, died on Saturday morning at his house, aged one hundred and one and a half years. He had occupied his farm for sixty-four years.

Mr. Willis Gaylord, well known in New York for his extensive operations in railroad securities, having been accused of fraud and remanded to prison, committed suicide in his cell on Saturday.

The quarrel among the French artists shows no sign, as yet, of having been patched up. At the meeting of Meissonier's committee, which was held on Saturday, it was decided to proceed at once with the organization of a new Salon.

The Professorship of Agriculture and Rural Economy at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, vacant by the resignation of Professor M'Cracken, has been conferred on Mr. James Muir, an old student and gold medallist of the college.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's company arrived in New York on Saturday, and the first performance of "The Gondoliers" will be given at the Park Theatre on Tuesday evening. Every place is sold for the opening night, and there is a large advance sale for the other performances.

FLOR-ADOR, the Newest and Best Food, contains, in the purest form, every element for the nourishment of the body, suited to the robust and invalid alike. The LANCET and the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL say: "This preparation is excellent." FLOR-ADOR takes the place of Corn Flour, Arrowroot, &c., which possess NO FLESH-FORMING CONSTITUENTS whatever. It is quite as palatable and MORE EASILY DIGESTED than any of these starchy compounds. Purchasers are requested to see that they get FLOR-ADOR, and not any imitation thereof bearing a somewhat similar name, inferior qualities being often substituted for the sake of extra profit. The Flor-ador Food Company will supply three sample packets post free for 10d.—Depot: 17, Southampton-street, Holborn, London, W.C.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM IN THE "WESTMINSTER."

This month's "New Round Table" in the *Westminster Review* discusses the coming question of Home Rule for the country north of the Border.

Lord Aberdeen leads off:—"The demand for Home Rule for Scotland need not in my opinion, be urged on the ground that it would necessarily or primarily accomplish the redress of any grievance. Any grievance on the part of Scotland as against England has been of a negative rather than a positive character, or, as Lord Rosebery put it, 'Scotland has suffered from neglect not from oppression.' In this, and not only in this respect, therefore, the question of the Home Rule for Scotland is entirely different in character and urgency from the question of Home Rule for Ireland."

Mr. Haig, anticipating the speedy "arrival" of the question, thinks the Home Rule question could be easily settled in a way that would give general satisfaction in Scotland without any complicated or any revolutionary arrangement. The changes he would recommend would be few and simple:—

Sir Herbert Maxwell is vigorous in opposition:—"Any small influence that I possess and any action it may be in my power to take, will be uniformly employed and perseveringly directed in opposition to the establishment of a separate legislative chamber in Edinburgh."

"Well done, old Gladstone!" if Home Rule is the cry, Let it uprise for Scotland!" cries Professor Blackie, "dropping into poetry."

Mr. William Mitchell, hon. treasurer of the Scottish Home Rule Association, naturally considers that both the great political parties may see that their party ends may be served by Home Rule all round.

Mr. Charles Waddie, the secretary, says:—"The desire for Home Rule for Scotland is partly the outcome of national sentiment, but mainly practical and utilitarian."

The Marquis of Lorne is cautious:—"The Imperial Parliament for the three Britains—West Britain, North Britain, and South Britain—is enough for me. I would only have Provincial assemblies with strictly limited powers under this central Parliament, which central Parliament might meet at Edinburgh and Dublin alternately with London, although I don't see the benefit of such arrangement."

The Rev. David Macrae provides an eloquent conclusion:—"What Britain needs, and what I believe Scotland is setting herself to seek, is Home Rule for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, with an Imperial Parliament as the whole which all parts of the United Kingdom should be represented (as the United States are in Congress), and which shall confine itself to Imperial affairs. Imperial Federatin would only mean an extension of the same principle to all parts of the Empire."

PROFESSOR RÜCKER ON ELECTRICITY.

FOURTH LECTURE AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Professor Rücker, who is delivering a series of lectures on electricity to a juvenile and tony at the Royal Institution, reached his fourth lecture on Saturday afternoon. It dealt mainly with the phenomena of electrical induction, with the chemical action of the electric current, and with its discharge in certain rarefied gases and the air. In regard to the first-named subject he showed that the electric current could be made to induce a secondary electrical body in the outer, the latter flowing only in the opposite direction. The same current caused the electrolytic decomposition of water, oxygen being evolved at one side, and how the introduction of a more powerful di electric than air (paraffin or glass, for example) increased the inductive effect. He then went on to show how a continuous current of electricity might tear asunder ("decompose") is the chemical term) any compound through which it might pass. To illustrate this he used through a solution of a state of lead, and made the image of the vessel in which the experiment was being made thrown on the screen. The audience was consequently enabled to see the fern-like growth of metallic lead on one of the terminals of the electrical machine, and the issue of gas at the other. A reversal in the direction of the current produced similar effects on opposite sides. Finally, Professor Rücker performed pro ud ed similar effects on opposite sides. Finally, Professor Rücker performed pro ud ed similar effects on opposite sides. Finally, Professor Rücker performed a number of brilliant experiments to show the effect of the discharge in rarefied air, and other gases. In a tube almost exhausted of air—a perfect vacuum is impossible, and would indeed defeat the ends of the experimenter—the discharge was seen to be several feet in length, and was of a beautiful blue-green colour. Hydrogen, carbon dioxide, oxygen, and hydrogen sulphide were among the gases employed, and the striations and after-glow were in several cases very marked. It should be added that the late Mr. Warren de la Rue's powerful chloride of silver battery and tubes were employed in these experiments.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LOVE STORY.

The fourth part of Heinrich von Treitschke's "German History in the Nineteenth Century" has been published. The author, as long as Emperor William I. was living, found it necessary only to say what was absolutely necessary, about his love in his youth for the Princess Elizabeth Radziwill. He now (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*) adds to the supplement extracts from letters of Prince William, dated June 23, 1826, in which the Prince, de ply moved, thanks his father with the most tender expression of filial love for the stately, yet affectionate manner in which he came to a decision in disfavour of the Princess, who according to the opinion of the Ministers, was not of equal birth. Treitschke says the Ministers were quite in the right, and refers to the maxim acknowledged by Frederick II. for the Prussian dynasty, "that all those princely marriages are to be considered unequal, which are contracted without the consent of the head of a Reichsgraf, who has seat and vote in councils." That Prince William of Prussia was him elf of this opinion is shown by his begging his loyal father, in a letter from St Petersburg of the 11th of February, 1826, to permit Prince August of Prussia to adopt Princess Elizabeth Radziwill in order to make her of equal birth with the head of the house, Prince William wrote: "You have, dearest father, decided my fate just as I hope too, but feared to expect as long as ray of hope remained. Read in my heart in order to find the inexpressible gratitude with which it is filled, for all the innumerable proofs of your graciousness, love, and patience which you have given me in these exciting five years, but above all for yesterday's letter, which made a deep impression upon me. I shall never be able to describe what an impression it made. Your fatherly graciousness, love and leniency, your loving sympathy with the fate which has befallen me, the way in which you recalled to me the duties of my position, the acknowledgment of the worthiness of the object which owns my affections, the remembrance of all endeavours which your love for your children caused you to make in order to fulfil the wishes of my heart—to find all this in the letter which decide my fate gave my much-moved heart so much comfort and such indescribable feelings of gratitude, that it will only be by the most childlike love, and by the whole demeanour of my future life that I shall be able to prove to you, dearest father, my true feelings. I shall justify your confidence. I shall pass through this great trial by overcoming my heart—by bearing and by silently submitting to bearing what is inevitable. I shall pray for God's help. He never deserted me in such painful moments of my life. He will also now not forsake me. Thus I conclude these important lines, it is true with a bleeding heart, but with a heart, dearest father, which is more than ever attached to you. For your fatherly love has never shown itself greater than in the manner in which you decided."

THE ORIGINAL "GRAND OLD MAN."

"The Grand Old Man" is a phrase that is popularly supposed to belong to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and to have been invented especially to distinguish him. This is not the case. In a speech "t' ood Vicar" of Leeds, the late Dr. Hook, made at Manchester about thirty years ago, and which I came across a few days since, the rev. gentleman used the phrase in reference to the composer Handel. He was addressing a working-class gathering at a popular concert, and here is the sentence in which the phrase occurred: "I dare not allude to the sacred oratorio, 'The Messiah,' as merely an entertainment or an amusement, for I remember that when the oratorio was first produced in London, and Handel was congratulated on having 'entertained' the town for a whole week, the grand old man, in his usual outspoken manner, said, 'I did not wish to entertain the town; I wished to do it good.'" There you have at once an interesting anecdote and the precursor of the most famous sobriquet of modern times."—*Notes and Queries.*

NEW YEAR'S PLANS AT TOYNBEE HALL.

All the departments of instruction at Toynbee Hall, judging by the list of Spring Plans for lectures, Societies and Classes," just issued, are in a state of great activity, no doubt to the satisfaction of the warden, the Rev. S. A. Barnett. Four courses, each of ten lectures, in connection with the Toynbee Political Society, will begin during the present month—Professor Vivian Lewes on the "Chemistry of Health," the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed on "Introduction to Social Problems," Dr. Gardiner on "English and European History (1688-1763)" and Mr. Pye, R.E., on "Personal Health and Hygiene." Then there are quite a number of classes and reading parties, and clubs and societies forming round about. Smoking conferences and Sunday evening lectures are also announced, together with science lectures for beginners, lectures on elocution, on Siene-e and Umbrian art, and on building construction. There is also a science reading society, which is now engaged on Darwin's "Origin of Species." To crown all this, beginning on January 11, some Saturday popular lectures will be given by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, Lord Justice Fry, Professor Dicey, Canon Anger, Major Walter Smith, Lord Brassey, and Sir Edward Fry.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the finest cocoa-nibs, clear of excess fat—a blessing to dyspepsy, a elegancy pocket from the fourteen-acre breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is eminently pure.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY.

ANNUAL SALE.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg to announce that their ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS and FANCY STOCK commenced on MONDAY, December 30th, and will be continued during the MONTH of JANUARY.

The Stock in every Department has been carefully revised, and all made-up goods marked at greatly Reduced Prices.

They invite an early inspection of their MODEL COSTUMES BALL and EVENING DRESSES, CLOAKS and JACKETS, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TEA-GOWNS, DRESSING GOWNS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING, and also to a variety of useful and inexpensive items in SILKS, DRESS MATERIALS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACE, FANS, and FANCY GOODS, all at SURPRISING PRICES.

A DETAILED CATALOGUE POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY,
Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, London, W.

THE PROFESSIONALS.
ARMY TUTORS.

W. REN, Christ's, and the Rev. W. H. P. GURNEY, formerly Senior Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, PREPARE RESIDENT and DAILY PUPILS for all ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS and the UNIVERSITIES.

The success of their Army pupils who attempted is very high. The number of those who have taken the first and other high places in the Sandhurst examination is very large.

More than half the successful candidates for the Civil Service Examinations under the present regulations have been their pupils.

Thirty-four scholarships have been gained at the University in the last three years.

Prospectuses at 3, PONSONBY-SQUARE, W.

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE, WESTWARD HO! N. DEVON.
HEADMASTER.
CORMELL PRICE, M.A., B.C.L., F.R.G.S.

PUPILS, 210. Age of Entrance, 8 to 14.

PASSED INTO WOOLWICH, JULY, 1889.
8th.—A. R. D. Blakeney, direct from school.
25th.—G. C. Cornish, direct from school.
42nd.—H. E. Molesworth, direct from school.
Two more pupils passed direct from school.
18th.—A. J. Close, U.S.C., January, 1888—July, 1889.

PASSED OUT OF WOOLWICH, July, 1889.
9th.—R. Eng.—D. M. Griffith, originally direct from school.
18th.—R. Eng.—F. J. Pike, originally direct from school.
36th.—R. Eng.—F. M. Close, U.S.C., Sept., 1884—July, 1886.
PASSED INTO SANDHURST, July, 1889.
12th.—H. C. Steel, direct from school.
57th.—W. Hall, direct from school.
78th.—A. H. Hill, U.S.C., January, 1885—December, 1886.
48th.—F. R. Bingham, U.S.C., April, 1879—December, 1887.

Forty-eight pupils have passed the Army Preliminary Examinations held at the School by the Civil Commissioners during the last eighteen months.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, and the CIVIL SERVICES.
The Rev. ARTHUR BUTT, M.A., Honorman of Balliol College, Oxford, PREPARES CANDIDATES for these examinations.
TEN YEARS' SUCCESSES.
Pupils limited to seven. Three houses.
LINTON, Devonshire-place, EASTBOURNE.

KELLY COLLEGE, TAVISTOCK.—Healthy situation; one resident master to every ten boys. Swimming bath, gymnasium, workshop, Gymnasium, &c.
SPECIAL PREPARATION for SANDHURST and WOOLWICH. Scholarships to be competed for in December.
Entrance to officers whose sons are at the school, Fees £66 a year.
For prospectus, &c., apply to HEADMASTER.

LIQUEUR OF THE
Gde. CHARTREUSE

This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour, is the unique product of the wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Indigestion, and is used by all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchan's throughout the Kingdom, and at a cons derably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. J. BOYLE, 93, CHUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., of every description.
Illustrated Catalogue Post free.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches:—45, CORNHILL, & 122, REGENT-STREET.
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."

ARMY and NAVY
CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY
(LIMITED).
PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

TO CONNOISSEURS and Others —
A few WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by the late JOHN FISHER, R.H.A., Painter in Ordinary for DISPOSAL (first prize in water-colours and medal, Vienna, 1873), of Ghent Studio, Belgium, painter for the late Emperor William and the Prince of Wales. Can be seen at 23, LONDON-WALL, a few doors from Coleman-street.

ATHLETES FIND INVALUABLE
ATHLETES FOR TRAINING PURPOSES
ATHLETES FOR TRAINING PURPOSES
ATHLETES FOR TRAINING PURPOSES
ATHLETES FOR TRAINING PURPOSES
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
MOTHERS FIND INVALUABLE
MOTHERS IN THE NURSERY
MOTHERS IN THE NURSERY
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ALL MEN FIND INVALUABLE
ALL MEN SOME TIME OR OTHER
ALL MEN SOME TIME OR OTHER
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S FOR RHEUMATISM.
ELLIMAN'S FOR LUMBAGO, CHEST COLDS.
ELLIMAN'S FOR SCORE THROAT
ELLIMAN'S FOR CUTS, BRUISES, FROM COLD
ELLIMAN'S FOR STIFFNESS FROM OVER EXERTION
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
1/6d. and 3/-. Prepared only by
ELLIMAN, SONS, & Slough, England.

NATH. & SONS. With brass-plated actions, from 25 guineas. Warranted for 25 years.
Price 18 guineas.
THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
14s. per month.
Carriage and tuning free.
BERRY'S Class of Instrument guaranteed, Upright Iron grands from 50 guineas.
Organs from 6s. per month.
PIANOS Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 105, City road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month). The 50 best years' hire system. Illustrated lists free. BORD, JULIAN, SILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS are supplied to Royalty and the Court of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Illustrated catalogues and applications, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 95, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
Price 2s. 6d. CONTENTS FOR JANUARY.
I. Reform in the Public Service. II. The Writings of Mary Wollstonecraft. III. Mary Carpenter. IV. Prince Napoleon (Jerome). V. Shall We Abolish the Half-Sovereign? VI. Bible Characters. VII. Recent Fiction. VIII. Notices. IX. Independent Section. I. The New Round Table.—Home Rule for Scotland, Irish Land Purchase, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., Professor J. Blackie, F.R.S.E., William Mitchell, Hon. Treasurer of the Scottish Home Rule Association, Lord Lorne, Charles Waddie, Hon. Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association, and Rev. David Macrae. 2. The Nation a Creation of the Land: A Reply. 3. Lord Dufferin and Ireland. 4. Mr. Gladstone: A Reply. By Pundit Bishan Narayan Dar, Barrister-at-Law. 5. Home Affairs.
London: TRÜBNER and CO., Ludgate-hill.

Now Ready, at all Booksellers. 712 pages, cloth, 8s. 6d.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1890. A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.
Brought to Date. Contains over 3,500 Original Articles by 8 minent Specialists, on every question now before the public.
"Hazell" is rapidly running "Whitaker" hard, and in some respects—especially literary and kindred matters—is already ahead. There are over 3,000 articles in "Hazell," and it will be hard with the possessor if he is ever at a loss in any emergency. . . . Is characterized by the three A's—it is accurate, and alphabetical.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*
London: HAZELL, WATSON and VINEY (Limited), 1, Creed-lane, E.C.

"THE BOOK FOR WINTER EVENINGS," PLAYGROUND OF SCIENCE. Illustrated Christmas Number, Now Ready.
Containing nearly 100 novel, simple, and interesting Scientific Experiments that may be performed in a room, accompanied with science principles may easily perform; in nearly all cases with only such apparatus as is to be found in every household.
One Shilling Post free from the Publishers, TRUSLOVE and SHIRLEY, 58, Great Marlborough, London, or through any bookseller.

Post free, 6d.
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication
By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN,
Giving an account of the various means by which he relieved and restored to soundness without his torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GABBS, SMITH, and CO., 41, High Holborn.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE. The Original and only Matrimonial Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Priced-; in envelope, 4½d.—Address, Editor, 40, Lamb's Conduit-street London, W.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6

Beyond 6 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each Advertisement can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget* the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman. Refined home. Sweet air. Hot and cold baths. Close to station. Terms two guineas a week.—MRS. GRIFFITHS, 59, Norrey-road, Putney.

PARIS.—Pension de Famille, 7, Avenue du Trocadero. High class, best part. Winter arrangement. References.

OFFICES to LET, in newly-erected premises.—Apply at 55 and 57, Fleet-street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEUR MECHANICS, Carpentry, Cabinetwork, Carving, Turning, &c.—Ladies and gentlemen (any age) can join classes or have private lessons. Prospectus free.—HOLTZAPFFEL, SYER and CO., 83, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

CARLTON CLUB.—Am leaving England for South Africa later part of month. Handsome furniture and carriage all matters. Write fully to club giving address.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS WANTED.—Highest prices given. Books sent on approval. Wade, 27, Strand, London. Only address.

TYPE WRITING AND SHORT HAND.—Every description of Foreign and Foreign MS. copied from 1s. 6d. per 1,000 words. Dictation to Typists or Shorthand Writers. Special readers for scientific MSS. Lectures, Interviews, &c., reported. Telephone 4,086. MISS ASHWORTH, 129, Westminster Type-writing Offices, 65, Victoria-street.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING, Wholesale and Retail. Goods and plans (5 stamps). "How to open respectably, £20 to £100." Tobacco Trade Consultative Co. (1889), 41 and 42, Perch-street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PENINSULAR COMPANIES from LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES one days later, for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, HOBART, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,040	—	Jan. 17
*IBERIA	6,661	6,200	Jan. 31
AUSTRAL	6,824	7,000	Feb. 14
LUZON	6,824	7,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	6,386	7,000	March 14
LUSITANIA	6,963	—	March 28

* Calling at Algiers.
Landing Berth, Sydney Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.—Cheap Return Tickets Managers, F. Green and Co., 25, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passages apply to the latter or to the Branch Agents, Gellatly, Grinthiny and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TOUR in the MEDITERRANEAN and LEVANT.—The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their fully-furnished steamship *CALEDONIA*, 3,841 tons register, 3,000-horse power, from LONDON, on the 18th February, for a cruise of six weeks, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Palermo, Zante, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria. The steamer is fitted throughout with electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order.
Managers: F. GREEN and Co. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.
For terms and further particulars apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

COOK'S EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS—visiting Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Athens, &c. Specially conducted parties leave frequently. Programmes, with maps, &c. Independent tours at any time. Cook's new circular notes available in Cairo and the Cataracts.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, 99, Gracechurch-street; 283, Oxford-street; 138, Piccadilly; 445, West Strand, &c.

RUSSIAN INFLUENZA.

RUSSIAN INFLUENZA.
ONLY EFFICIENT PREVENTIVE.
SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.
UNIQUE REMEDY AGAINST
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, SORE THROATS, INDIGESTION, THROAT IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH of the STOMACH and INFLUENZA.

PARRISH'S "GOLD MEDAL" Inventor's recipe CHEMICAL FOOD. APPROVED A MEDICAL JURY.
FOR DELICATE CHILDREN in case of WEAKNESS and impoverished blood. In bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., each 5 pounds 5s., and 10s. extra. Only genuine when bearing name and trade mark of
SOLE PROPRIETORS, LORIMER and CO., Britannia-row, London, N. Awarded six gold and prize medals, 1884.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Bilousness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Nervous Disorders.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Costiveness and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Is the Finest Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Adapted for Old and Young.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are the Best Medicine for Females Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are the First Medicine Ever Relied on by Females.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have Saved the Lives of thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Has Weakened Constitutions of Females of all ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who takes them.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Prepared only by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BEECHAM,
St. Helens, Lancashire,
And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.
Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Deranged Stomach, Sick Headache.—Our comfort, happiness, and security depend on the knowledge that these diseases originate by apparently a trifling beginning, and the large proportion of them are curable by attention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned this knowledge to useful account by discovering remedies which rectify the error as soon as it is seen.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS.—FEMALE IRREGULARITIES correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists, or sent direct on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? GOWRIDGE'S COUGH TONIC will CURE it in a few days. A dose at the first time will remove it.
"I wish to add my testimony to the great curative properties of your Lung Tonic. I have many times had proofs of its value in my family and would not think it safe to be without a bottle of it in the house. I believe it has been the means of saving many a dear life."—Mrs. Ann Bellamy, WORTH, Clifton-street, Manchester.
Prepare for the Winter by using GOWRIDGE'S COUGH TONIC, sold in bottles by all chemists, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be CLOSED on the 8th Jan. 1890, at 10 o'clock, for London and 15th Jan. 1890, at 10 o'clock, for Edinburgh.
No payment will be made to the vendors until the initial 90 per cent. has been underwritten in Germany by Mr. Thurlow, Tasmanian Government agent, and the Agent-General to whom persons pay this Proportion, have been invested by the Company in the Colony, ready access to this Guarantee in the Directors.

THE MOUNT ZEEHAN (TASMANIA) SILVER-LEAD MINES (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880.

Capital, £250,000, in 49,000 shares of £4 each, of which 30,000 will be available for working purposes.
Issue of 225,000 Shares, of which 150,000 Shares are now offered for subscription. Payable 6d. on application, 4s. 6d. on allotment. Six three months after allotment the balance as and when required.

DIRECTORS.
DANIEL C. GRIFFITH, Esq., Chairman, 41, New Broad-street, E.C., Director of British Broken Hill Proprietary Company (Limited).
JAS. ALEX. CRAWFORD, Esq., 2, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., Commissary-General, Australian Wharfage, Army and Navy Club.
WILLIAM R. WALKER, Esq., Whitehaven, Director of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company (Limited).
The Hon. C. H. FERGUSON is nominated by the Tasmanian Syndicate, with joint allotment.
CONSULTING COMMITTEE IN TASMANIA.
The Hon. Sir T. REIBEY, Bart., Member of the Tasmanian Cabinet.
Captain Bartley, Esq., Managing Director of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania.
C. H. GRANT, Esq., Manager of the Tasmanian Land Mortgage Company.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS.—Messrs. Walker, Pelly and Williams, Mount Zeehan, Tasmania.
BANKERS.
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited), Head Office in Edinburgh and Branches in Scotland; and 62, Lombard-street, London, E.C.
Commercial Bank of Tasmania (Limited), by their London Agents.
The Bank of New South Wales (Limited), 64, Old Broad-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Snell, Son, and Carnegie, 1 and 2, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
Messrs. Ingle and Mellersh, 12, Great Tasmania.
BROKER.—J. Yeoly Wason, Esq., 9, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., 11, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
SECRETARY.—*pro tem.*, and OFFICES.—F. J. Warner, 35A, Mansion House-chambers, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This Company is formed to acquire and work the Lluriena Mining Leases, an area of about 605 acres, situated among the recently discovered Silver-lead deposits at Mount Zeehan, West Coast of Tasmania.
The claims are held direct from the Tasmanian Government, and are in the Mining Centre of the Colony, at an annual rental of 5s. per acre. No royalties are payable.
In March, and again in December, 1888, Mr. G. Thureau, F.G.S., Government Mining Geologist, reported on the claims, and also to the Mount Zeehan Colonial Government Secretary for Mines.
Special attention is directed to Mr. Thureau's reference to the claims forming part of those secured by this Company, namely:—Claims No. 191, "The Silver Sovereign"—192, "The Silver Argent"—828, "The Silver Sovereign"—750, "Silver Spoon"—1,546, "The Silver Crown."
Extracts from these Reports, and from one made by Captain Bartley, Inspector of Mines, Provided for the Colonial Government by Mr. Joseph Bowes, F.C.S., Chemist and Assayer to the Mount Zeehan Colonial Government Secretary for Mines.
The Tasmanian Government has arranged for the early construction of a railway from Macquarie Harbour to Zeehan, in order to open up the Mining Field, as shown by the following letter received from the Agent-General for Tasmania:—
Office of the Agent-General for Tasmania,
Westminster-chambers, 9, Victoria-street,
London, S.W., 9th December, 1889.
No. 1132.
Sir—In reply to your inquiries of this date in regard to the railway to Zeehan, I have the honour to inform you as follows:—
1. I have learned by cablegram from the Premier of Tasmania that the money required for the completion of the Mount Zeehan Railway has been voted by Parliament. I have received in England the rails and rolling-stock required for this work.
2. The Official Reports upon the Mount Zeehan Silver Fields, and upon those made by private experts, were of such a character as justified the making of the railway, and I have every reason to think that it was only after a personal inspection of the field by the Treasurer and Minister of Lands that the decision to build the line was proposed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. MACKENZIE,
Agent-General.
To the Directors Tasmanian Syndicate.
The Official Reports upon the Mount Zeehan are complete and in operation in about nine months.
The following extract has been received from the Agent-General, giving the results of the treatment, at Stolberg, Germany, of a trial sample of 11 3/4 tons of Ore, sent from Mount Zeehan by the Company:—
"In the following particulars are are full of interest to those connected with the field. The whole of the 11¾ tons, yielded 1,200 ounces of silver per ton of ore, and 60 per cent. of lead. At the present market rates this ore is worth to £20 per ton for the silver, and £8 10s. per ton of ore for lead; giving a total return of £28 10s. per ton."
The Agent Assays, by a paper read by him on the 14th May, 1888, at the Royal Colonial Institute, showed that the Silver-lead ores of Broken Hill (Cairn 189)" says, "10 tons from the 'Silver Queen Extended' gave 1,200 ounces of silver, 70 per cent. of lead per ton."—Vide Royal Colonial Institute Proceedings, Vol. xx., p. 338.
In connection with the Engineers will, in the event of their recommending the Reports of Mr. Thureau, receive instructions to proceed with the construction of works so as to procure a daily output of 10 tons of Ore.
Mr. Bowes reports that wood and water exist in great abundance for all mining and smelting necessities.
Having Mr. Price's estimate of 50 per cent. of Lead an 56 ounces of Silver per ton it is calculated that as the cost of mining and smelting will be £10 per annum, the gross value of output would be about £300,000, giving an estimated profit in round figures of £150,000.
The following contract has been entered into:—
A Contract with the Tasmanian Syndicate (Limited), of the one part, and Charles Alexander Miller, as Trustee for the Company to be formed for the purpose of working the sale and purchase of the claims referred to for the sum of £175,000, payable as to £75,000 by fully paid up shares to be now allotted, being the largest proportion of Shares allowed by the Rules of the Stock Exchange, and £100,000 in cash or shares at the option of the Directors of the Company.
The Vendors pay all expenses of and incidental to the formation of the Company up to the first allotment of Shares.
There are certain Contracts in existence relating to the raising of the Capital and the formation of the Company, which are considered as Contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867, a copy of which can be seen, or deemed to have had notice of and to waive particulars of them.
No allotment be made, the moneys paid upon application will be returned in full, or a less number of Shares be allotted than the number applied for, notice of the application money will be appropriated towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.
Upon the issue of the Reports of Mr. Thureau not being confirmed, to the satisfaction of the Directors, the money paid on application and allotment will be returned, *e x g r a t i a* deduction for the expenditure on such Reports.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, and of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors of the Company.
London, January 6, 1890.

CANON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PRICE ROAD, WALSALL.
Head Mistress—MISS LOWNDES.
The NEW TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1890. In connection with this school there are scholarships given by the Governors. Applications forms to be sent on receipt of £22 per annum.
Term £18 18s. per annum, according to age. Application to be made to the Secretary at the School.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on FRIDAY, January 17th, at 10 A.M. For particulars as to the number of vacancies for the examination, and the various boarding-houses, apply to the Bursar, Dulwich College, London, S.E.

INEXPENSIVE SOUND EDUCATION at SCHORNE COLLEGE, WISLOW. Over 200 Army successes in nine years. Classical, Medical, &c., have been educated in either the Classical or Modern Sides. The school has a good record. 50 gs. a Year, reduced to Brothers and Sons.—Address Rev. Dr. JAMES.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

As Stock for Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1762 — for PURELY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Decennial Division of Profits January 1, 1890.

Full Report, showing the remarkable result of LIFE Assurance when conducted on MUTUAL PRINCIPLES WITHOUT AGENCY FEES or COMMISSION, sent on application to the SOCIETY'S OFFICES,

MANSION HOUSE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

SUM INSURED IN 1888, £327,500,000.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Numbers with exquisitely Fine Points, for ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and DRAUGHTSMEN—170, c179, 291, 303, 431, 659, 1000.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) o ur list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-hand, and training. Languages, &c., by Specialists. Prospectus post free.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Influenza Cured by DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM.

Bayswater, Wednesday, October 22.—Dear Sir,—Last Monday I was attacked by violent Influenza. I despaired of being able to fulfil an important concert engagement to-night, but was advised to try your Alkaram, which I did. This morning my cold has quite disappeared, leaving my voice clear as a bell.—VICTOR ROMILLY. DR. DUNBAR, care of F. Newbery & Sons, 1 and 3, King Edward-st., London, E.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENS THIS DAY (Monday), the 6th January, and will be CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, 9th January.

Messrs. PRESCOTT, CAVE, BUXTON, LODER, and CO., 64, Threadneedle-street, are authorised to receive applications for the undermentioned Capital at par.

ARNOLD, PERRETT, AND CO. (LIMITED), WICKWAR BREWERY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Registered under the Companies Acts.)

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.

£200,000 in 20,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each.
£200,000 in 20,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each, and
£600,000 in 4½ per cent. Mortgage Debentures.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP.

£140,000 in 12,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, and £60,000 in 4½ per cent. Mortgage Debentures redeemable at Company's option on and after 1st July, 1892, at £105 per cent.

PRESENT ISSUE.

£120,000 in 12,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each.

Payable £1 on application.
£3 on allotment.
£3 one month after allotment.
£3 two months " "

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

The Right Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.
Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B., Kingscote, Gloucestershire.

DIRECTORS.

H. Wiles, Esq. (Chairman and Managing Director), Wickwar.
A. H. Chanter, Esq., Wotton-under-Edge.
F. C. in Thurn, Esq. (Messrs. J. C. in Thurn and Sons), London.
H. Perrett, Esq., Bournstream, Wotton-under-Edge.
J. Cutsworth Hill, Esq., Gloucester.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
County of Gloucester Bank, Wotton-under-Edge.
National Provincial Bank of England, Bristol and Hereford.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Fox, Fowler, and Co., Barnstaple.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Chanter and Co., Wotton-under-Edge.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Alexander, Daniel, Selfe, and Co., Bristol.

LONDON AGENT.—Mr. E. W. Layton, 2, East India-avenue, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.—Mr. A. T. Halsey, The Brewery, Wickwar.

The Company was formed in April, 1886, for the purpose of taking over the two Brewery businesses of Messrs. Arnold and Co., of Wickwar, and Messrs. Trimmer, of Gloucester, and it has since acquired the businesses of Messrs. H. and A. Perrett, of Bournstream, Wotton-under-Edge; of Messrs. J. and H. Hill, of Gloucester; of the Barnstaple Brewery, Barnstaple; and more recently that of Messrs. R. W. Miller and Co., of Hereford, besides a large number of tied licensed houses. The present issue is for the purpose of completing recent purchases.

As part payment for the Hereford Brewery the Directors undertook to allot to Mr. R. W. Miller one thousand fully-paid Ordinary Shares at par. The Ordinary Share Capital will therefore stand at £140,000 as soon as the above-mentioned allotment takes place on completion of the purchase.

The Company at present possesses 132 freehold and long leasehold hotels and inns, which, together with the fresh old breweries, malthouses, stores, and dwelling-houses at Wickwar, Barnstaple, Gt. Arnesley, and elsewhere, and the plant, machinery rolling stock, fixtures, furniture, horses, carriages, and stocks of malt, hops, beer, wines, spirits, &c., are worth, according to the last balance sheet, £324,225 5s. 7d. In addition the Company holds about 140 other tied licensed houses on lease.

The business of the Company has been very prosperous from the commencement, and the increase in the profits on each extension of the business, has more than justified the anticipations of the Directors when deciding upon the said extensions. The profits for the past year (from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889) reached the sum of £56,262 2s. 10d., as certified by the Auditors, and when it is remembered that these included only three months' working of the Hereford business, about six months of the Barnstaple Brewery, and of Messrs. J. and H. Hill's Brewery, and further, that the trade of about forty of the Inns recently acquired has yet to fall in, it may fairly be considered certain that the profits for the current year, when the full benefit of the aforementioned extensions of business will come into operation, will be very considerably larger; however, reckoning only on the same amount of profits as last year, it will be seen that there is enough to pay the interest on the Debentures and Preference Shares as well as to maintain the 10 per cent. dividend which has up to the present been regularly paid on the Ordinary Shares.

In addition to the contract with Mr. R. W. Miller above referred to, the Company have entered into several contracts for the acquisition of other freehold and leasehold licensed houses and other properties, and the trade connected therewith; there are also various contracts connected with the Breweries, &c., as a going concern, which, from the nature of the business, it might be injudicious to publish, and arrangements have been entered into with various persons which may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for Shares shall be deemed to have notice of all such contracts and arrangements and to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to the same, and shall accept the above statement as a sufficient compliance with the said Act.

Applications for the Preference Shares may be made on the prescribed form, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if the amount allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment due on allotment. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The Share Certificates will be issued by the Company as soon as possible after payment of final instalment.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for an official quotation.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained of the Bankers, Solicitors, and London Agent, or at the Brewery, Wickwar.

London, 6th January, 1890.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company at the rate of Fifteen Pounds per cent. per annum and a Bonus of One Shilling per Share is this day declared, which will be paid at the Bankers on and after the 21st inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to 21st inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 24 January, 1890.

Established 1853.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.

21, BURGE-STREET, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Reserve Fund £80,000

FIVE PER CENT. PAYON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made at fixed terms.

WITHDRAWALS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,

F. H. ROOKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.

Total advances made to end of 1889, £1,365,683.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement and withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to

W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars from C. & G. HARRIS, Land Agents, Estate Offices, 12 and 16, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

SAFE SEVEN PER CENT.—FIFTY SHARES in a London Cemetery. Annual dividends for 5 years 8½ per share. Price £7.—Address E. H., 16, Stonebridge-park, N.W.

SOUND 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.—Main Blackfriars-road (near Bridge). Substantial business premises, producing a net £70 income. Lease 80 years. Price £1,100, or Freehold would be sold to pay 6½ per cent.—Freeholder, 53, South-end, Croydon.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE "TIMES"—PARNELL COMMISSION.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S SPEECH

In Defence of the

LAND LEAGUE.

Crown 8vo, 5s.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER, and CO. (Limited).

Now Ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 79,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY,

containing "NETTLESHIP'S SCORE"—"A WILD SWANNERY"—"CIRCUIT NOTES" "THE RING OF THOTH"—"STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES"—"INSIGHT"—"SHETLAND PONIES"—and "THE BURNT MILLION," by JAMES PAYN, Author of "By Proxy," &c., &c. Chaps. XXVI.-XXIX.

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

OUR EYES.

Just published, Eighth Edition, Rewritten and Greatly Enlarged, with many additional Illustrations.

OUR EYES and HOW to PRESERVE THEM, from INFANCY to OLD AGE. With Special Information about Spectacles. By JOHN BROWNING, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., &c. With 70 Illustrations, Fourteenth Thousand, price 1s., cloth.

PRESS NOTICE.—"The success of the book seems thoroughly well deserved. . . . This is a most useful volume."—SPECTATOR.

CHATTO and WINDUS, Piccadilly, London, W.; and all Booksellers. Sent free, for 1s. 2d., by the Author, JOHN BROWNING, 63, Strand, London, W.C.

Mr. Browning's Funeral.

An exhaustive account of the late Mr. BROWNING'S FUNERAL in Westminster Abbey, with illustrations showing the site of the grave in Poet's Corner, and the scene at the graveside, appears in the PALL MALL BUDGET of Jan. 2, 1890.

Price FOURPENCE. Post free, FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ART GALLERIES.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.

NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION, GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. WILL OPEN to the Public on JANUARY 18. Patrons: H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. Prince GEORGE of WALES. Chairman: H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, Vice-Chairman: ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, Esq. Manager: P. G. FRANCE, Esq.

READY THIS DAY. CROWN 4to. PRICE SIXPENCE; POST FREE, SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY,

In Coloured Wrapper, with Design by Mr. HARRY FURNISS.

HALF-HOLIDAYS

AT

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

With Forty-two Choice Reproductions.

An Illustrated *Pall Mall Gazette* "Extra" has just been published under the above title, which, it is believed, will mark somewhat of an era in the history, so far as the general public is concerned, of one of the most popular of our National Institutions.

The number of visitors to the National Gallery is now very large, and is continually increasing, averaging ONE MILLION persons per year. Hitherto, however, there has been no cheap Popular Guide-book available, although the need for one has long been felt. It is this need which the present publication is designed to meet.

"Half-Holidays at the National Gallery" contains a Complete Catalogue of all the Pictures, Biographical Records of all the Principal Artists, and Descriptive Notes on all the most important pictures. It is thorough in its scope, while the cheapness of its price renders it a worthy companion to the *Pall Mall* "Pictures of the Year."

"Half-Holidays at the National Gallery" is copiously illustrated with choice reproductions of all the most Popular Pictures in the National Collection.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, January 6, 1890.